

# PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

---

VOL. XXVIII.

SEPTEMBER 12, 1913.

No. 37.

---

## TRACHOMA.

### ITS PREVALENCE AND CONTROL IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CEBU.

By LOUIS SCHWARTZ, Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

The city of Cebu is the second largest city of the Philippine Islands. The population (about 60,000) is composed almost entirely of natives, the whites numbering less than 300.

Diseases of the eyes are very prevalent among the natives. They have been treated heretofore by the native physicians and with home-made remedies. No systematic examination of the school children for diseases of the eye had been made previous to the one which forms the subject of this report.

Upon the suggestion of the author, and with the assistance of the district health officer, an examination of the public-school children for trachoma was begun. The teachers were notified of the day and hour the examination was to be made, and they had the children in line and ready when we arrived at the different schools.

The lids of both eyes of every pupil were everted and the retrotarsal fold was exposed. The cases presenting marked granulations on the conjunctiva of either the upper or lower lids were set aside, the names of the pupils taken, and the cases diagnosed as trachoma. Cases presenting a few discrete follicles with no injection of the conjunctiva, clear and distinct blood vessels, and no discharge were called suspicious, but not included in the diagnoses of trachoma.

There were found, among 2,461 pupils examined, 318 cases of trachoma, or about 13 per cent. While the number of males and females examined were about the same, there were found 231 cases among the males and only 81 cases among the females, a ratio of nearly 3 males to 1 female. Why this should be so it is difficult to say. There is no reason to believe that the conjunctiva of the female is more resistant to infection with trachoma than that of the male. It may be that in the games played by the boys, such as tag and wrestling, they come into more intimate contact with each other than the girls do in their games, and thus are more exposed to infection.

The disease was found among pupils of all ages. Among the males those between the ages of 8 and 18 years furnished the greatest number of cases; among the females those between 10 years and 14 years. This may be accounted for by the great excess of pupils of these ages over pupils of other ages in the schools.

*Table showing number of cases by sex and age.***MALES.**

Age.	Number of cases.	Age.	Number of cases.	Age.	Number of cases.
6.....	2	15.....	23	24.....	2
7.....	3	16.....	15	25.....	3
8.....	12	17.....	16	26.....	0
9.....	15	18.....	20	27.....	2
10.....	19	19.....	5	35.....	1
11.....	23	20.....	6	39.....	1
12.....	22	21.....	3		
13.....	21	22.....	3	Total.....	237
14.....	13	23.....	5		

**FEMALES.**

6.....	0	11.....	11	16.....	5
7.....	6	12.....	12	17.....	1
8.....	4	13.....	9	18.....	3
9.....	4	14.....	8		
10.....	15	15.....	3	Total.....	81

The pupils in the schools of the poorer districts of the city were found to have a larger percentage infected with trachoma than those in the better residential parts of the city. In one school in a poor section 20 per cent of the pupils were infected, while in the high school, which is attended mostly by pupils of the better class, only 5 per cent were found to have trachoma. This tends to prove that trachoma is a disease of the poor and of those living under crowded and insanitary conditions.

The greater proportion of the cases found were of the chronic benign type, in which the granulations are confined mostly to the retrotarsal fold of the upper lid and in which the subjective symptoms are absent or consist merely of a little discharge and irritation. In many cases the lower lid was free from granulations, but the retrotarsal fold contained many, emphasizing the fact that in examining for trachoma, it is necessary to evert the lid entirely and expose the retrotarsal fold. Incipient pannus was very frequently observed even in these rather mild cases.

Acute cases were rare. In the whole series only 10 were found. These were all attended by photophobia, purulent discharge, cloudy cornea, and impaired vision. Three of these 10 had in addition large pannus and macerated cornea. These cases are likely foci of infection on account of the profuse discharge.

Aided by the district health officer the author undertook to treat these cases. Accordingly, two mornings a week from 9.30 to 10.30 were set aside in the local hospital as clinic hours. As it was impossible to treat all the cases at once, the names of only 20 patients were sent to the principal of the schools with the request that they be sent the first day. A book was kept in which every case had a page. The name, age, sex, description of eyes, and the treatment

given were recorded, and the dates on which treatment was given were marked. The second clinic day 20 new patients whose names had been sent to the principal came for treatment and also the 20 old ones. The third clinic day, 20 more new ones came and 40 old ones, and so on until all the cases were coming to the clinic.

At one time there were more than 200 cases coming for treatment at each clinic. Each patient was given a card with his or her name, age, sex, and date of first treatment, as well as the number of his or her page in the record book, marked thereon. The card was brought to the clinic every time, the page referred to, and the date marked. At the end of each clinic the book was looked over, the names of those absent were taken, and if these were absent the next clinic day, the principal of the school was notified and the patient required to come for treatment. The acute cases were not permitted to go to school.

Three nurses were instructed in the diagnosis and treatment of trachoma, and they helped to apply the treatment at the clinic and were also sent to the suburban schools to treat the patients who could not, on account of the distance, come to the hospital.

The treatment given depended on the character of the case. Those presenting well marked masses of granulations were treated by copper sulphate applied as follows: The eye was anesthetized by instilling 3 or 4 drops of a 2 per cent solution of cocaine. The lid was everted by holding the eyelashes between the thumb and index finger of the left hand while the middle finger pressed a match stick behind the tarsal cartilage on the external surface of the lid and exposed the retrotarsal fold. The sharp edge of a lance-shaped crystal of copper sulphate, held in the right hand, was then used to curette away the granulations, at the same time exerting its caustic action.

In some cases the trachomatous membrane was incised with the crystal in numerous places and curetted away. A boric-acid wash was freely used and the patient sent home and told to apply ice to the eye continuously for four hours. In all, about 100 cases were treated in this manner. Some of these cases were treated in this way two and some three times at intervals of two weeks. Between operations a 50 per cent solution of glycerite of boroglycerin was applied to the lids twice a week.

Those cases in which the granulations were comparatively few and more or less discrete were treated only by the application twice a week of a 50 per cent glycerite of boroglycerin or of a 20 per cent solution of copper sulphate in glycerin. These solutions smart the eyes for a few minutes after application, but the patients soon become accustomed to this, and even the youngest children will take the treatment without causing any trouble.

The acute cases were first treated by the instillation of atropine to relieve the photophobia and by instillations of a 20 per cent solution of argyrol until the acute symptoms subsided. Then the copper sulphate crystal was used as described above.

All the patients received an eye lotion to be used freely at home four times a day. It consisted of boric acid, 2 parts; sodium biborate, 1 part; water, 80 parts. They were all instructed to use individual towels and washbasins, and warned against rubbing the eyes with their hands.

The time consumed in treating these cases was very short. As the patients stood in line, each one was given a piece of clean cotton, and after the medication was applied the patient was put to one side to wipe the eyes with the cotton, and the next case was treated. One person can easily treat 100 cases an hour. The patients who were to be treated with the crystal of copper sulphate were separated and treated when the others were all through.

The minimum number of people required to operate a clinic of 100 in an hour is three, only one of whom need be a physician. One is detailed to keep the books, writing the name, age, sex, history, description, and treatment of each new case, and keep a record of the retreatments. One gives out the cotton and keeps the line moving, and one applies the treatment.

#### RESULTS OF THE TREATMENT.

From September, 1912, when treatment was begun, to February, 1913, there were discharged from the clinic as cured 30 cases. These cases no longer had granules, discharge, or lymphoid hypertrophy in the eyes. They all belonged to the group of mild cases. All the other cases showed marked improvement, and a great many were almost cured, having only a few very small granulations left. Indeed the lids looked in a great majority of cases so different from what they did before treatment that if they had been reexamined by the author as new cases many of them would have been diagnosed as "doubtful cases." Especially gratifying were the results obtained in the acute cases. While they are all far from cured, and have marked cicatrices in the lids, yet the corneal complications have all subsided, the visions are normal, and the patients feel so comfortable that it is difficult to make them believe that they must continue treatment.

#### CONCLUSIONS.

1. Trachoma is prevalent among the school children of Cebu, about 13 per cent having the disease.
2. The trachoma is mostly of a benign character.
3. To examine for trachoma it is necessary to expose the retro-tarsal fold.
4. The diagnosis of early cases is of the utmost importance.
5. Trachoma is curable if treatment is regular and systematic.
6. Trachoma in the schools can be controlled by suitable measures, easily carried out.
7. The procedures adopted for its control in Cebu are applicable to towns of similar size in the United States.

# PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

*No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.*

## IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

### SMALLPOX.

#### Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Colorado (July 1-31):			Texas (July 1-31)—Contd.		
Counties—			Counties— Continued.		
Boulder.....	1	.....	Travis.....	1	.....
Denver.....	12	.....	Wichita.....	1	.....
El Paso.....	4	.....	Total.....	88	3
Las Animas.....	4	.....			
Morgan.....	1	.....	Virginia (July 1-31):		
Otero.....	2	.....	Counties—		
Weld.....	1	.....	Henry.....	1	.....
Total.....	25	.....	Henrico.....	1	.....
Texas (July 1-31): <sup>1</sup>			Lunenburg.....	2	.....
Counties—			Middlesex.....	3	.....
Archer.....	2	2	Montgomery.....	17	.....
Brown.....	2	.....	Franklin.....	2	.....
Collin.....	1	.....	Isle of Wight.....	1	.....
Coleman.....	5	.....	Nansemond.....	1	.....
Crosby.....	20	.....	Northampton.....	19	.....
Dallas.....	18	.....	Norfolk.....	8	.....
Eastland.....	3	.....	Patrick.....	3	.....
Hidalgo.....	1	.....	Prince George.....	1	.....
Hunt.....	1	.....	Pulaski.....	3	.....
Jim Wells.....	7	.....	Roanoke.....	1	.....
Jones.....	1	.....	Smyth.....	3	.....
McLennan.....	6	1	Tazewell.....	7	.....
Navarro.....	2	.....	Warwick.....	1	.....
Nueces.....	9	.....	Washington.....	2	.....
Tarrant.....	8	.....	Wythe.....	4	.....
			Total.....	80	.....

<sup>1</sup> Apr. 1-30, 3 deaths, including previous report.

#### City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 23, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Biddeford, Me.....	2	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	3	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	.....	New Orleans, La.....	1	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	2	.....	Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	1	.....
Evansville, Ind.....	3	.....	Oklahoma, Okla.....	8	.....
Knoxville, Tenn.....	1	.....	Sacramento, Cal.....	1	.....
Manchester, N. H.....	1	.....	Steelton, Pa.....	1	.....
Marinette, Wis.....	2	.....			

**TYPHOID FEVER.****Missouri—St. Louis.**

Surg. Carrington, of the Public Health Service, reported that during the month of August, 1913, 172 cases of typhoid fever had been notified in St. Louis, Mo., and that during the first five days of September 72 cases had been notified, making a total of 244 cases reported since August 1, 1913.

**Texas Report for July, 1913.**

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
<b>Texas:</b>		<b>Texas—Continued.</b>	
Bandera County—		Lubbock County—	
Bandera.....	6	Slaton.....	1
Bastrop County—		McLennan County.....	2
Bastrop.....	3	Midland County.....	2
Brown County—		Navarro County—	
Brownwood.....	7	Corsicana.....	2
Childress County—		Palo Pinto County.....	2
Childress.....	2	Parker County.....	7
Coke County—		Rockwall County—	
Bronte.....	2	Rockwall.....	3
Coleman County—		Runnels County—	
Coleman.....	6	Ballinger.....	1
Dallas County—		Stephens County.....	3
Dallas.....	18	Tarrant County—	
Denton County.....	5	Fort Worth.....	4
Eastland County.....	3	Travis County—	
Garza County.....	1	Austin.....	4
Hale County—		Van Zandt County.....	2
Plainview.....	1	Waller County.....	2
Harris County.....	2	Wichita County.....	10
Henderson County—		Williamson County—	
Athens.....	3	Taylor.....	3
Johnson County—		Total.....	119
Cleburne.....	8		
Lavaca County—			
Shiner.....	4		

**CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.****Texas Report for July, 1913.**

The State Board of Health of Texas reported that during the month of July, 1913, 1 case of cerebrospinal meningitis had been notified in Coleman County, and 1 case at Ballinger, Runnels County, Tex.

**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Aug. 23, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1	1	Nashville, Tenn.....		1
Chicago, Ill.....	1		Newark, N. J.....		1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1		Newburyport, Mass.....	1	1
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	1		New Orleans, La.....	1	
Everett, Mass.....	1	1	Pittsfield, Mass.....		1
Kansas City, Kans.....	1		Richmond, Va.....		1
La Fayette, Ind.....	1	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	2	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1				

**POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).****State Reports for July, 1913.**

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
<b>Texas:</b>		<b>Virginia—Continued.</b>	
Dallas County.....	1	Charlotte County.....	2
Fannin County—		Craig County.....	1
Bonham.....	1	Dickerson County.....	1
Grayson County.....	3	Fairfax County.....	1
Harris County—		Frederick County.....	1
Houston.....	1	Gloucester County.....	1
Hunt County.....	1	Henry County.....	1
Jackson County—		Loudoun County.....	1
Edna.....	1	Montgomery County.....	3
McLennan County.....	2	Norfolk County.....	2
Matagorda County—		Northampton County.....	1
Bay City.....	8	Orange County.....	2
Morris County.....	1	Roanoke County.....	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>19</b>	Russell County.....	1
<b>Virginia:</b>		Scott County.....	1
Alleghany County.....	1	Surry County.....	1
Bland County.....	1	Warwick County.....	1
Buchanan County.....	1	York County.....	1
Campbell County.....	1	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>27</b>

**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Aug. 23, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	3	1	Newark, N. J.....	2	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	3	1	Providence, R. I.....	14	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	1	.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	1	.....
Crinberland, Md.....	1	.....	Springfield, Mass.....	1	.....
Danville, Ill.....	1	.....	Taunton, Mass.....	1	1
Haverhill, Mass.....	3	.....			

**ERYSIPELAS.****Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Aug. 23, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	.....	1	Newark, N. J.....	.....	2
Bridgeport, Conn.....	1	.....	New Castle, Pa.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	2	1	North Adams, Mass.....	.....	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	4	3	Sacramento, Cal.....	1	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	.....

**PELLAGRA.**

During the week ended August 23, 1913, pellagra was reported by cities as follows: New Orleans, La., 1 death; Providence, R. I., 14 cases; San Francisco, Cal., 1 death.

**PELLAGRA—Continued.****Missouri—St. Louis.**

Surg. Carrington, of the Public Health Service, reported that 2 cases of pellagra had recently been notified in the St. Louis City Sanitarium (insane hospital), and that 5 fatal cases had been previously notified, making a total of 7 cases reported since January 1, 1913.

**Washington—Medical Lake.**

The State Board of Health of Washington reported that 2 cases of pellagra had been notified at the Eastern Washington Hospital for the Insane, Medical Lake, Spokane County, Wash., 1 case having been admitted to ward May 27, and the other June 15, 1913.

**PLAGUE.****Rats Collected and Examined.**

Places.	Week ended.	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California: <sup>1</sup>					
Cities—					
Oakland.....	Aug. 23, 1913	39	674	508	None.
Berkeley.....	do.....	6	126	83	Do.
San Francisco.....	do.....	17	1,773	1,288	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Rats taken from steamship Siberia, 14.

**California—Squirrels Collected and Examined.**

During the week ended August 23, 1913, ground squirrels were examined for plague infection as follows: Alameda County, 65; Contra Costa County, 219; San Francisco, 1; Berkeley, 2.

**Plague-Infected Squirrels Found.**

Of the squirrels examined during the week ended August 23, 1913, 5 from Contra Costa County were found to be plague-infected.

**PNEUMONIA.****Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Aug. 23, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Binghamton, N. Y.....	1	.....	Mount Vernon, N. Y.....	1	.....
Braddock, Pa.....	2	.....	Newport, Ky.....	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	5	8	Sacramento, Cal.....	1	2
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	1	.....	San Diego, Cal.....	1	1
Galesburg, Ill.....	1	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	4	2	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	1	2



**RABIES.****California—Oakland—Rabies in Animals.**

Surg. Long, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended September 6, 1913, 5 cases of canine rabies had been notified in Oakland, Cal.

**TETANUS.****Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Aug. 23, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	2	.....	New Orleans, La.....	.....	2
Boston, Mass.....	1	1	Reading, Pa.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	.....	1	Providence, R. I.....	.....	1

**TYPHUS FEVER.****Washington—Loomis.**

The State Board of Health of Washington reported that during the month of June, 1913, 1 fatal case of typhus fever had been notified in Loomis, Okanogan County, Wash.

**SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS.****Texas Report for July, 1913.**

The State Board of Health of Texas reported that during the month of July, 1913, 61 cases of scarlet fever and 22 cases of diphtheria had been notified in Texas.

**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Aug. 23, 1913.**

Cities.	Population, United States census, 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.....	558,485	186	12	.....	2	.....	12	.....	15	13
Boston, Mass.....	670,585	.....	24	2	10	1	12	.....	63	15
Chicago, Ill.....	2,185,283	663	77	13	15	.....	54	6	132	70
Cleveland, Ohio.....	560,663	.....	22	2	5	.....	14	3	28	22
St. Louis, Mo.....	687,029	232	24	2	4	.....	7	.....	34	20
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.....	423,715	177	5	.....	3	.....	2	.....	14	10
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	364,463	99	12	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	28	14
Los Angeles, Cal.....	319,198	107	11	1	6	.....	5	.....	49	17
Milwaukee, Wis.....	373,857	100	23	2	1	.....	3	1	13	10
Newark, N. J.....	347,469	92	16	.....	9	.....	5	.....	21	13
New Orleans, La.....	339,075	128	15	1	1	.....	1	.....	43	12
San Francisco, Cal.....	416,912	138	3	.....	3	.....	9	.....	15	16
Washington, D. C.....	331,069	85	2	.....	1	.....	4	.....	25	10
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:										
Jersey City, N. J.....	267,779	62	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Providence, R. I.....	224,326	64	17	.....	.....	.....	4	1	6	10

## SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Aug. 23, 1913—Continued.

Cities.	Population, United States census, 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:										
Bridgeport, Conn.....	102,054	29	2				2		4	2
Cambridge, Mass.....	104,839	22	5		3				12	2
Columbus, Ohio.....	181,548	55	5	1			2		1	4
Dayton, Ohio.....	116,577	43	9		1	1	2		5	6
Fall River, Mass.....	119,295		2		1		1		2	7
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	112,571	54	5	1	3		1			
Lowell, Mass.....	106,294	37	3		2				4	1
Nashville, Tenn.....	110,364	29	1				1		3	1
Oakland, Cal.....	150,174	55	5							3
Richmond, Va.....	127,628	48	4	1			3		8	3
Spokane, Wash.....	104,402		1				1			4
Worcester, Mass.....	145,986	44	3	1	3		1		5	1
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:										
Altoona, Pa.....	52,127	7	2				2			
Bayonne, N. J.....	55,545	17	2				3		3	3
Brookton, Mass.....	56,878	16								
Camden, N. J.....	94,538		3						6	
Erie, Pa.....	66,525	33	1		1		1		2	
Evansville, Ind.....	69,647	15	1				1		1	1
Harrisburg, Pa.....	64,186	17	3		6				4	1
Hartford, Conn.....	98,915	26	6		1		1			3
Hoboken, N. J.....	70,324		1						14	1
Johnstown, Pa.....	55,482	31	13	2	5		1			
Kansas City, Kans.....	82,331								6	
Lynn, Mass.....	89,336	23	1				1		7	
Manchester, N. H.....	70,063	33	1						1	1
New Bedford, Mass.....	96,652	23	1				2		7	1
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	64,205	10			2				2	1
Pawtucket, R. I.....	51,622		1	1			1			
Reading, Pa.....	96,071		1				3		2	1
Saginaw, Mich.....	50,510	14					1			
St. Joseph, Mo.....	77,403	28					1		3	2
Schenectady, N. Y.....	72,826	19					4		4	1
South Bend, Ind.....	53,684	14	2				1			
Springfield, Ill.....	51,678	18	1							2
Springfield, Mass.....	88,926	34	2	2	1		2		4	2
Trenton, N. J.....	96,815	45	2				7		2	6
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	67,105	28	2	1					6	
Yonkers, N. Y.....	79,803	25	1		5		4		5	2
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Atlantic City, N. J.....	46,150	21			1				1	
Auburn, N. Y.....	34,668	11					1		1	1
Aurora, Ill.....	29,807	15	1							2
Austin, Tex.....	29,860	16		1			1			3
Binghamton, N. Y.....	48,443	20	2		4					1
Brookline, Mass.....	27,792	7							2	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	44,604		1				1			
Chelsea, Mass.....	32,452	13	2						2	
Chicopee, Mass.....	25,401	4	2							
Danville, Ill.....	27,871	5	1							2
East Orange, N. J.....	34,371									1
Elmira, N. Y.....	37,176	11							1	1
Everett, Mass.....	33,484	9								2
Fitchburg, Mass.....	37,826	8							2	1
Haverhill, Mass.....	44,115	11							4	2
Knoxville, Tenn.....	36,346	16								1
Lancaster, Pa.....	47,227		1		2				3	
Lynchburg, Va.....	29,494	5							3	1
Malden, Mass.....	44,404	8			1				2	1
Mount Vernon, N. Y.....	30,919				3		1			
Newport, Ky.....	30,309	4								
Newton, Mass.....	39,806	6							1	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	30,445	16			1				2	
Norristown, Pa.....	27,875	11			1					
Pittsfield, Mass.....	32,121	12					1	1	3	1
Portsmouth, Va.....	33,190	10	1				1			2
Racine, Wis.....	38,002	13	2				1			
Roanoke, Va.....	34,874	8	2				3			
Sacramento, Cal.....	44,696	10								2
San Diego, Cal.....	39,578	9							6	6



## **IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.**

---

### **HAWAII.**

#### **Examination of Rodents.**

Rodents (rats and mongoose) have been examined in Hawaii for plague infection as follows: Honolulu, week ended August 16, 1913, 330; Hilo, week ended August 9, 1,456; Honokaa, week ended August 9, 1,919. No plague-infected rodent was found.

### **PORTO RICO.**

#### **Rodents Collected and Examined.**

Passed Asst. Surg. Chapin reports that during the week ended August 23, 1913, there were examined 1,193 rodents, collected from various points in Porto Rico, and that of these, 790 were collected from various parts of San Juan municipality. None was found infected with plague.

(1906)

# FOREIGN REPORTS.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

### Cholera.

A fatal case of cholera was notified at Cattaro August 6, 1913. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, to August 16, 22 cases with 3 deaths were notified.

### CHINA.

#### Hongkong—Plague—Plague-Infected Rats.

Plague has been notified in Hongkong as follows: Week ended July 19, 1913, 16 cases with 14 deaths; week ended July 26, 1913, 25 cases with 24 deaths.

During the same period 4,999 rats were examined at Hongkong for plague infection. Of this number 29 were found to be plague-infected.

### INDIA.

#### Karachi—Statistics of Plague.

The following statement of the prevalence of plague at Karachi was received from Consul Lupton:

Year ended Mar. 31—	Mortal- ity.	Year ended Mar. 31—	Mortal- ity.
1897.....	2,667	1906.....	2,190
1898.....	661	1907.....	2,885
1899.....	3,123	1908.....	2,380
1900.....	2,221	1909.....	2,547
1901.....	2,452	1910.....	2,069
1902.....	3,009	1911.....	1,681
1903.....	2,041	1912.....	2,768
1904.....	2,555	1913.....	173
1905.....	2,834		

### ITALY.

#### Quarantine Against Kavala, Turkey.

Vessels arriving at Italian ports from Kavala, Turkey, were declared, August 4, 1913, to be subject to the quarantine measures prescribed against cholera.

(1907)

## JAPAN.

## Communicable Diseases.

The following statement of communicable diseases notified in Japan is for the Empire, exclusive of the island of Taiwan (Formosa):

MONTH OF JUNE, 1913.

Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.
Diphtheria.....	1,234	320	Scarlet fever.....	<sup>1</sup> 110	7
Dysentery.....	1,039	188	Smallpox.....	<sup>2</sup> 52	16
Paratyphoid fever.....	325	28	Typhoid fever.....	1,701	286

<sup>1</sup> 34 cases in Tokyo and 35 in Kyoto.

<sup>2</sup> 47 cases with 14 deaths in Nagasaki-ken, 4 cases with 2 deaths in Tokyo, and 1 case in O-ita-ken.

## ROUMANIA.

## Cholera.

To August 14, 1913, there were notified in Roumania 37 cases of cholera with 16 deaths. The cases occurred in 11 localities. On August 21 cholera was reported present in 14 additional localities with 40 fatal cases.

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

## Singapore—Quarantine Against Hongkong.

By government notification of July 18, 1913, quarantine was declared at Singapore against Hongkong on account of plague.

## CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended Sept. 12, 1913.

## CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	To Aug. 16.....	22	3	
Dalmatia—				
Cattaro.....	Aug. 6.....	1	1	
Hungary.....	To Aug. 16.....	3	1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Borneo—				
Sesajap, district.....	May 12-June 7....	57	40	
Java—				
Batavia.....	July 20-26.....	23	20	
Sumatra—				
Djambi, Province.....	June 1-21.....	3	3	
India:				
Bassein.....	July 6-19.....	2	1	
Bombay.....	June 27-Aug. 2....	5	4	
Calcutta.....	July 6-19.....		43	
Roumania.....				To Aug. 14: Cases 37, deaths 16, in 11 localities. Aug. 21, 40 fatal cases in 14 other localities. Cases present.
Turnu-Magurele.....	Aug. 5.....		1	
Vilsoara-Teleorman.....	do.....	3		
Servia.....	July 9-19.....			Total cases, 589; deaths, 145.
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Aug. 2-9.....	2	1	

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received During Week Ended Sept. 12, 1913—Continued.****YELLOW FEVER.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	July 20-Aug. 2.....	2	3	
Mexico:				
Campeche.....	Aug. 3-23.....	12	3	

**PLAGUE.**

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	July 20-Aug. 2....	18	7	
British East Africa:				
Mombasa.....	May 1-31.....	14	11	Apr. 25-30, 15 deaths.
Do.....	June 1-30.....	43	38	
Chile:				
Iquique.....	Aug. 3-9.....	4	2	
China:				
Amoy.....	July 26-Aug. 6.....			Decreasing.
Hongkong.....	July 20-26.....	25	24	
Macao <sup>1</sup> .....	July 3.....			Present Aug. 7, 1913.
Egypt:				Total Jan. 1-Aug. 14: Cases, 563;
Alexandria.....	Aug. 12.....	2	1	deaths, 268.
Port Said.....	Aug. 1-6.....	3	2	
Provinces—				
Galloubek.....	Aug. 4-7.....	1	1	
Garbleh.....	Aug. 1-6.....	3	2	
India:				
Bombay.....	July 27-Aug. 2....	29	24	
Calcutta.....	July 6-19.....		13	
Karachi.....	July 27-Aug. 2....	11	11	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	July 1-Aug. 4....	41	27	
Japan:				
Kagi.....	July 13-19.....	1	3	
Peru:				
Trujillo.....				Aug. 12, 4 cases in the lazaretto.
Tripoli:				
Tripoli <sup>2</sup> .....	Aug. 5.....	1		

**SMALLPOX.**

Brazil:				
Para.....	Aug. 10-16.....	1	1	
Pernambuco.....	July 1-31.....		46	
British East Africa:				
Mombasa.....	Mar. 1-June 30....	29	9	
Canada:				
Montreal.....	Aug. 24-30.....	10		
Chile:				
Santiago.....	Aug. 3-16.....			Epidemic.
Valparaiso.....	do.....			Do.
China:				
Shanghai.....	July 28-Aug. 10...	1	1	
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	July 16-29.....	3	1	
France:				
Marseille.....	July 1-31.....		40	
Toulon.....	Aug. 18.....	1		
Germany.....	Aug. 17-23.....	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	July 27-Aug. 2....	2	2	
Madras.....	do.....	4	1	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	July 8-14.....	1	1	
Japan:				Jan. 1-June 30: Cases 74, deaths 21.
Nagasaki.....	June 1-30.....	47	14	
Ofita ken.....	do.....	1		
Tokyo.....	do.....	4	2	Aug. 18, epidemic.

<sup>1</sup> Bulletin Quarantenaire d'Egypte.<sup>2</sup> Bulletin Sanitaire de l'Algérie, Aug. 15, 1913.

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received During Week Ended Sept. 12, 1913—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Mexico:</b>				
Aguascalientes.....	Aug. 11-24.....	.....	4	
Guadalajara.....	July 27-Aug. 9.....	16	.....	
San Luis Potosi.....	May 18-July 26....	10	5	
<b>Russia:</b>				
Odessa.....	Aug. 3-16.....	5	2	
St. Petersburg.....	Aug. 3-9.....	1	.....	
Warsaw.....	May 25-June 14....	9	1	
<b>Spain:</b>				
Cadiz.....	July 1-31.....	.....	2	
<b>Turkey in Europe:</b>				
Beirut.....	Aug. 3-16.....	12	1	

**Reports Received from June 28 to Sept. 5, 1913.****CHOLERA.**

<b>Austria-Hungary:</b>				
<b>Hungary—</b>				
Temessziget.....	July 31.....	5	3	Kevevera district.
Vienna.....	Aug. 4.....	1	.....	
<b>China:</b>				
Hongkong.....				Aug. 12, 10 cases, 9 deaths.
<b>Dutch East Indies:</b>				
<b>Java—</b>				
Batavia and Tanjong- Priok.....	May 18-July 19....	308	239	May 25-July 5, 11 cases among Europeans.
Madicoen, Province.....	Apr. 22-23.....	1	1	
Sibiru.....	Mar. 24-Apr. 27....	117	104	
<b>Sumatra—</b>				
Djambi, Province.....	July 25.....	.....	.....	Present.
Palembang.....	July 30.....	.....	.....	Do.
<b>India:</b>				
Bassein.....	May 4-June 21....	29	22	
Bombay.....	May 25-July 26....	13	8	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 27-July 5.....	.....	366	
Madras.....	June 15-July 26....	3	1	
Moulmine.....	May 4-June 14....	6	6	
Rangoon.....	May 1-June 30....	6	2	
<b>Indo-China.....</b>				Total, Jan. 1-May 20: Cases, 79; deaths, 54.
Saigon.....	June 17-23.....	2	2	
<b>Philippine Islands:</b>				
Manila.....	Aug. 25.....	2	.....	
<b>Roumania:</b>				
Stephanesti.....	Aug. 1-5.....	7	2	
<b>Servia.....</b>				
Belgrade.....	July 19.....	.....	.....	July 19, epidemic. Epidemic among the military and civilians. July 8, 50 cases among prisoners from Saloniki (Macedonia).
Nisch.....	do.....	14	.....	
Pirot.....	do.....	8	.....	
<b>Siam:</b>				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 23-July 12....	.....	15	
<b>Straits Settlements:</b>				
Singapore.....	July 6-28.....	4	3	
<b>Turkey in Asia:</b>				
Smyrna.....	July 29-Aug. 17....	76	48	Including previous reports. Aug. 9, 1 case on steamship Carls- bad.
<b>Turkey in Europe:</b>				
Kavak.....	Aug. 8-17.....	27	.....	
Saloniki (Macedonia).....	July 7-Aug. 10....	68	64	July 19-Aug. 8, epidemic. Among civilians. July 10, pres- ent in Kavala, Drama, Orfana, Serres, and Stroumitza.



**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received from June 28 to Sept. 5, 1913—Continued.****YELLOW FEVER.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 11-July 19....	32	13	
Manaos.....	June 30-July 5....	6	6	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-June 30....	3	3	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 25-July 12....	4	3	
Colombia:				
Cartagena.....	Aug. 23.....	1		Contracted in the interior.
Cuba:				
Habana.....	July 16.....			1 case on s. s. Hydra, which left Manaos June 17, Para June 21. Four deaths occurred in voyage: 2 at Manaos, 1 at Guanatanamo, and 1 at Cienfuegos.
Do.....	Aug. 8-14.....	1		From steamship Morro Castle, passenger from Campeche.
Ecuador.....				Total, July 1-31: Cases 8, deaths 5, in Guayaquil, Milagro, Naranjito, and Babahoyo.
Babahoyo.....	June 1-30.....	1	1	
Bucay.....	do.....	2	2	
Duran.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Guayaquil.....	May 1-June 30....	22	15	
Milagro.....	do.....	17	8	
Naranjito.....	do.....	4	4	
Mexico:				
Campeche.....	May 25-Aug. 2....	4	4	1 fatal case to June 7 reported on p. 1373, Pt. I. Aug. 30, 4 cases.
Southern Nigeria:				
Lagos.....	May 12.....	1		July 23, present.
Worri.....	June 1-30.....			Present.
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Do.....	May 1-31.....	1		From Valencia.

**PLAGUE.**

Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 3-25.....	8	4	Total Apr. 9-June 25: Cases, 81; deaths, 59.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 11-July 19....	48	31	
British East Africa.....	May 15-June 12....			1 death.
Kisumu.....	do.....	3		
Mombasa.....	do.....	10		
Nairobi.....	do.....	2		
Chile:				
Iquique.....	May 11-Aug. 2....	27	12	
China.....				May 18-June 14, still present in Am-po, Chaoyang, Fungshun, Kityang, Puning, Ta-pu, and other points along the railway.
Amoy.....	June 6-21.....		90	May 25-June 7, 10 to 20 deaths daily. July 19, decreasing.
Kulangsu.....	Jan. 1-May 24....		29	June 7, 1 or 2 deaths daily.
Canton.....				May 1-June 28, 76 fatal cases in the eastern part. Apr. 10-May 22, 300 fatal cases in the Sun-niger district.
Hongkong.....	May 18-July 19....	160	134	Aug. 12, 14 cases.
Kaochow.....	Apr. 10-May 22....			10 deaths daily.
Shanghai.....	June 1-15.....	8	7	Among natives.
Swatow.....	July 12.....			Decreasing along the Swatow and Chaochowfu Railway.
Dutch East Africa:				
Districts—				
Usmawo.....				Present.
Misungi.....	Mar. 15-May 10....			Do.
Nora.....	do.....			Do.
Urima.....	do.....			
Muanza.....	Mar. 15-June 11....	503	459	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....				
Districts—				
Kediri.....	Apr. 1-June 30....	328	205	
Madjoen.....	do.....	115	100	
Malang.....	do.....	1,522	1,467	
Surabaya.....	do.....	61	50	

## CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from June 28 to Sept. 5, 1913—Continued.

## PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-July 31.....	26	6	
Milagro.....	do.....	1	1	
Egypt.....				Total, Jan. 1-July 31: Cases, 552; deaths, 261.
Alexandria.....	May 28-July 31....	20	10	
Port Said.....	June 2-July 30....	8	2	Aug. 11, 2 fatal cases.
Provinces—				
Behara.....	June 13-July 9....	3	1	
Fayoum.....	May 30-July 27....	43	14	
Galioubeh.....	May 21-June 21....	5	1	
Garbieh.....	May 27-July 27....	32	31	Jan. 1-May 26: Cases, 12; deaths, 5.
Gizeh.....	May 29-July 1....	6	1	
Menouf.....	May 28-July 14....	2	3	Jan. 1-May 26: Cases, 51; deaths 24.
Minieh.....	May 30-July 22....	23	8	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 18-July 26....	550	466	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 27-June 21....		245	
Karachi.....	May 18-July 25....	129	112	
Rangoon.....	May 1-June 30....	119	110	
Indo-China.....				Total, Jan. 1-May 20: Cases, 1,927; deaths, 1,875.
Salgon.....	June 17-30.....	16	11	
Japan:				
Taiwan—				
Kagi.....	June 1-July 12....	40	36	
Mauritius.....	Apr. 18-June 7....	8	6	
Persia.....				June 5, in Kermanschah Province, 150 cases, at Caravadeh, Harounabad, and Loud. June 11, present in vicinity of Abassabad.
Ardilan, Province.....	June 11.....		3	
Djame-Chouran.....	May 31.....	7	6	
Faizabad.....	June 11.....		3	
Gommi.....	do.....		11	
Harounabad.....	June 16-20.....	1	1	
Larzangueneh.....	May 27-June 15....	30	28	
Mahi-Dacht.....	June 4.....	2	2	
Taybat.....	June 11.....		3	
Zebryl.....	May 31-June 25....	14	10	
Peru:				
Departments—				
Arequipa—				
Caxamarca.....	June 9-15.....			In Cutervo.
Mollendo.....	Apr. 28-June 8....	5	2	
Libertad—				
Chiclayo.....	do.....	1	1	
Salaverry.....	June 4-17.....	2	1	
San Pedro.....	do.....	1	1	
Trujillo.....	May 19-June 15....	4		
Lima.....	do.....	6		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 11-24.....	3		
Russia:				
Astrakhan—				
Tsarev.....	June 3-10.....		9	Pneumonic form.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 23-July 12....		14	
Korat.....	Mar. 21-31.....			Epidemic.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	June 15-21.....	1	1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Basra.....	July 14-21.....	1	1	To June 3, 31 cases.
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....				July 28, present.

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received from June 28 to Sept. 5, 1913—Continued.****SMALLPOX.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Constantine.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	21		
Oran.....	May 1-31.....	25		
Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 3-9.....	1		
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....		8	
Australia:				
Brisbane.....	July 13-19.....	4		
Sydney.....	July 7-17.....			Present and in vicinity.
Austria-Hungary:				
Coastland.....	July 6-12.....	1		
Fiume.....	May 27-July 7.....	19	1	
Galicia.....	July 6-Aug. 12.....	1		
Krain.....	do.....	1		
Trieste.....	June 1-July 5.....	3		Cases June 14 from Patras.
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	July 1-7.....	1		
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 11-July 5.....	9	1	
Manaos.....	June 15-21.....	1		
Para.....	June 15-Aug. 9.....	58	21	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-June 30.....		96	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 4-July 19.....	87	17	
Canada:				
Provinces—				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver.....	June 8-14.....	1		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	June 15-July 19.....	13		
Nova Scotia—				
Sydney.....	July 14-Aug. 2.....	2		Case July 14 from s. s. Hartlepool from Marseille.
Ontario—				
Fort William.....	June 10-30.....	4		
Ottawa.....	June 8-July 26.....	9		
Toronto.....	June 16-Aug. 2.....	9		
Quebec—				
Grosse Isle Quarantine.....	June 20.....	1	1	In steerage.
Quebec.....	June 8-Aug. 16.....	5		
Montreal.....	July 6-Aug. 16.....	18	2	
St. Johns.....	May 25-July 5.....	4		
Chile:				
Iquique.....	June 1-21.....	2		
Santiago.....	June 15-29.....			Present.
Valparaiso.....	July 12.....			Do.
China:				
Amoy.....	May 25-June 7.....			Do.
Kulangsu.....	May 25-31.....			Do.
Hongkong.....	May 18-June 14.....	9	7	
Nanking.....	May 11-21.....			Do.
Shanghai.....	May 19-July 20.....	6	46	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin.....	June 8-14.....		1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	June 22-28.....	1		
Surabaya.....	May 11-July 12.....	8	2	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 28-July 29.....	22	15	
Cairo.....	May 14-July 29.....	31	7	
France:				
Lyon.....	June 23-29.....		1	
Marseille.....	May 1-June 30.....		12	
Nantes.....	Aug. 3-9.....	1		
Paris.....	May 25-July 19.....	19		
Germany.....				Total June 8-July 12: Cases, 4.
Kehl.....	June 30.....	1	1	
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	May 25-June 14.....	3		
Manchester.....	July 20-26.....	1		
Greece:				
Patras.....	June 9-Aug. 10.....		8	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 26-July 26.....	69	55	
Karachi.....	May 25-July 26.....	10	1	
Madras.....	May 24-July 26.....	12	6	
Rangoon.....	May 1-June 30.....	45	19	

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received from June 28 to Sept. 5, 1913—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Italy:				
Naples.....	Aug. 2-15.....	3	.....	
Rome.....	Jan. 5-11.....	1	1	
Japan.....				May 1-31: Cases, 11; deaths, 2.
Hokkaido.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1	.....	
Kanagawa ken.....	May 1-31.....	1	.....	
Kobe.....	June 23-29.....	1	.....	
Nagasaki ken.....	May 1-31.....	7	1	
Osaka ken.....	do.....	2	.....	
Tokio.....	June 18-May 31.....	2	1	
Luxemburg:				
Esch.....	May 17-31.....	2	.....	
Mauritius.....	Apr. 13-June 7.....	793	86	
Mexico:				
Acapulco.....	May 25-July 12.....	.....	4	
Aguascalientes.....	June 9-Aug. 10.....	.....	21	
Chihuahua.....	June 23-Aug. 2.....	.....	9	
Guadalajara.....	June 8-July 26.....	34	.....	
Hermosillo.....	June 7-Aug. 16.....	112	73	Among troops.
Manzanillo.....	July 18.....	.....	.....	Present.
Mexico.....	Apr. 20-July 19.....	127	88	
Monterey.....	June 9-July 13.....	.....	6	
Puerto Mexico.....	July 1-31.....	3	3	
San Luis Potosi.....	Apr. 27-July 12.....	6	7	
Saltillo.....	Aug. 1-June 30.....	.....	25	
Vera Cruz.....	June 16-July 6.....	9	2	
Newfoundland:				
St. Johns.....	June 15-Aug. 16.....	30	.....	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 25-Aug. 9.....	55	.....	
Russia:				
Batoum.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	4	.....	
Libau.....	June 2-July 20.....	3	1	
Moscow.....	May 18-Aug. 2.....	76	20	
Odessa.....	June 8-Aug. 2.....	57	15	
Riga.....	June 22-28.....	6	.....	
St. Petersburg.....	May 18-July 26.....	15	1	
Siberia—				
Vladivostok.....	May 7-June 20.....	3	.....	
Warsaw.....	Feb. 23-May 17.....	37	13	
Samoa:				
Apia.....				May 18, 1 death on transport Michael Jepson, from Hong-kong, and to June 4, 4 cases transferred from this vessel to a lighter 3 miles east.
Servia:				
Belgrade.....	June 1-July 12.....	9	1	July 10, present in Dubotzi, Neresnitsa, and Volui.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 23-July 12.....	.....	9	
Spain:				
Almeria.....	June 1-July 31.....	.....	4	
Barcelona.....	June 8-Aug. 9.....	.....	45	
Cadiz.....	May 1-31.....	.....	2	
Madrid.....	June 1-July 31.....	.....	41	
Seville.....	July 1-31.....	.....	1	
Valencia.....	June 1-28.....	2	.....	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 4-10.....	1	1	
Switzerland:				
Cantons—				
Basel.....	June 1-Aug. 2.....	26	.....	
Zurich.....	May 18-24.....	1	.....	From Paris.
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	May 25-Aug. 2.....	31	5	
Damascus.....	June 1-7.....	.....	.....	Present.
Mersina.....	May 25-July 12.....	.....	3	
Smyrna.....	Apr. 26-June 28.....	.....	45	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	June 1-Aug. 9.....	.....	46	
Saloniki.....	June 2-Aug. 10.....	16	18	
Union of South Africa:				
Johannesburg.....	May 10-June 7.....	23	.....	
West Indies:				
Trinidad.....	Aug. 19.....	2	.....	

# SANITARY LEGISLATION.

---

## STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

---

### INDIANA.

#### Tenement Houses—Construction, Maintenance, and Use of. (Chap. 149, Act Mar. 8, 1913.)

SECTION 1. *Housing law—where applicable.*—That this act shall apply to all incorporated cities in this State.

SEC. 2. *Definitions.*—Certain words in this act are defined for the purposes thereof as follows: Words used in the present tense include the future; words in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural and the plural the singular; the word "person" includes a corporation as well as a natural person.

A "tenement house" is any house or building, or portion thereof, which is rented, leased, let or hired out, to be occupied, or is occupied, or is intended, arranged, or designed to be occupied as the home or residence of two or more families living independently of each other (which family may consist of one or more persons) and having a common right in the halls, stairways, yard, cellar, water-closets or privies, or any of them, and includes apartment houses and flat houses, but does not include hotels; and including dwelling houses occupied or intended to be occupied as the home or residence of one family or more, if built in a continuous row of more than two houses, if the halls, stairways, yard, cellar, water supply, well, and cistern, water-closets or privies, or any of them are used in common; shall be deemed to be tenement houses and shall be subject to all the provisions of this act, except sections 18 and 35.

A "yard" is an open unoccupied space on the same lot with a tenement house, between the extreme rear line of the house and the extreme rear line of the lot. A yard between the front line of the house and the front line of the lot is a "front yard." A side yard shall be deemed an open, unobstructed space the full length of the building.

A "court" is an open unoccupied space, other than a yard, on the same lot with a tenement house. A court not extending to the street or yard is an inner court. A court extending to the street or yard is an outer court.

A "public hall" is a hall, corridor, or passageway not within an apartment.

A "stair hall" includes the stairs, stair landings and those portions of the public halls through which it is necessary to pass in going between the entrance floor and the roof.

A "basement" is a story partly underground but having at least one-half of its height above the finished grade, provided such finished grade be not below the lowest curb level adjacent to the lot.

A "cellar" is a story more than one-half below the finished grade, provided such finished grade be not below the lowest curb level adjacent to the lot.

A "fireproof tenement house" is one of the walls of which are constructed of brick, stone, cement, iron, or other hard incombustible material, and in which there are no

wood beams or lintels, and in which the floors, roofs, stair halls and public halls are built entirely of brick, stone, cement, iron or other hard incombustible material, and in which no woodwork or other inflammable material is used in any of the partitions, furrings or ceilings. But this definition shall not be construed as prohibiting, elsewhere than in the stair halls, or entrance halls, the use of wooden floorings on top of the fireproof floors or the use of wooden sleepers, nor as prohibiting wooden handrails or treads of hardwood not less than 2 inches thick, nor doors or wooden lath in partitions.

A "wooden building" is a building of which the exterior walls or a portion thereof are of wood.

The word [nuisance] shall be held to embrace public nuisance as known at common law or in equity jurisprudence; and be it further enacted that whatever is dangerous to human life or detrimental to health; whatever building or erection, or part, or cellar thereof is overcrowded with occupants, or is not provided with adequate ingress and egress to and from the same, or the apartments thereof, or is not sufficiently supported, ventilated, sewered, drained, cleaned, or lighted, in reference to its intended or actual use, and whatever renders the air or human food or drink unwholesome, are also severally in contemplation of this act, nuisances; and all such nuisances are hereby declared illegal.

The word "shall" is always mandatory and not directory, and denotes that the house shall be maintained in all respects according to the mandate as long as it continues to be a tenement house.

Wherever the words "inspector of buildings," or "board of health" occur in this act they shall be taken to mean the local inspector of buildings, and the local board of health respectively, by whatever name known, in the city in which the tenement house or building is situated. In case there shall be no local inspector of buildings or board of health in any city, the powers, obligations and duties conferred and imposed upon them by this act shall be assumed by and discharged by the mayor of such city.

Wherever the words "charter," "ordinances," "regulations," or "department charged with the enforcement of this act," occur in this act they shall be construed as if followed by the words "of the city in which the tenement house is situated." Wherever the words "is occupied" are used in this act, applying to any building, such words shall be construed as if followed by the words "or is intended, arranged or designed to be occupied." Wherever the word "street" is used in this act it shall be construed as including any public alley 10 feet or more in width.

The "height" of a tenement house is the perpendicular distance measured in a straight line from the curb level to the highest point of the roof beams, in the case of flat roofs, and to the average of the height of the gable in the case of pitched roofs, the measurements in all cases to be taken through the center of the façade of the house. Where a building is on a corner lot and there is more than one grade or level, the measurements shall be taken through the center of the façade on the street having the highest elevation.

A "corner lot" is a lot situated at the junction of two streets, or of a street and a public alley not less than 10 feet in width. Any portion of the width of such lot distant more than 70 feet from such junction shall not be regarded as part of a corner lot but shall be subject to the provisions of this act respecting interior lots. A lot other than a corner lot is an "interior lot."

The front of a lot is that boundary line which borders on the street. In case of a corner lot, the owner may elect by statement on his plans either street boundary line as the front. The rear of a lot is the side opposite to the front. In the case of a triangular or gore lot the rear shall be the boundary line not bordering on a street.

*Occupied spaces.*—Outside stairways, fire escapes, porches or platforms shall be considered as part of the building and not as part of the yards or courts, or unoccupied area.

*Lot*.—A lot, for the purposes of this act shall mean any separate part or parcel of real estate of a separate and distinct description and ownership.

*Apartment*.—An apartment is a room, or suite of two or more rooms occupied, or suitable to be occupied, or intended to be occupied as a residence for one family. A family may consist of one or more persons.

An apartment house is any house or building containing two or more apartments.

SEC. 3. *Buildings converted or altered*.—A building not a tenement house, if hereafter converted or altered to such use, shall thereupon become subject to all the provisions of this act affecting tenement houses hereafter erected.

SEC. 4. *Alterations and change in occupancy*.—No tenement house hereafter erected shall at any time be altered so as to be in violation of any provision of this act. If any tenement house or any part thereof is erected, altered or occupied contrary to law, such tenement house shall be deemed an unlawful structure, and the board of health may cause such building to be vacated. And such building shall not again be occupied until it or its occupation, as the case may be, has been made to conform to the law.

SEC. 5. *Law not to be modified*.—The provisions of this act shall be held to be the minimum requirements adopted for the protection of the health and safety of the community. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed as prohibiting the local legislative body of any city from enacting from time to time supplementary ordinances imposing further restrictions. But no ordinance, regulation, or ruling of any municipal authority shall repeal, amend, modify or dispense with any provision of this act.

SEC. 6. Except as herein otherwise specified, every tenement house shall be constructed and maintained in conformity with the existing law and ordinances.

SEC. 7. *Sewer connections and water supply*.—The provisions of this act with reference to sewer connection and water supply shall be deemed to apply only where connection with a public sewer and with public water mains is or becomes accessible, and such connection shall be held and deemed to be accessible when such public sewer and public water mains are within a distance of 100 feet of any outside line of the lot upon which the tenement house may be situated.

SEC. 8. *State board of health*.—The State board of health shall have power to examine into the enforcement of the laws relating to tenement houses in any city. Whenever required by the governor, it shall make such an examination and shall report the result thereof to the governor within the time prescribed by him therefor.

SEC. 9. *Percentage of lot occupied*.—No tenement house hereafter erected shall occupy, either alone or with other buildings, a greater percentage of the area of the lot than as follows: In the case of corner lots not more than 85 per cent; in the case of corner lots with streets on three sides, not more than 90 per cent; in the case of interior lots, not more than 65 per cent. In the case of interior lots the measurements shall be taken at the ground level; in the case of corner lots the measurements may be taken at the top of the first story. No measurements of lot area shall include any portion of any street or alley.

SEC. 10. *Height*.—No tenement house hereafter erected shall exceed in height one and one-half times the width of the widest street upon which it abuts.

SEC. 11. *Yards*.—Behind every tenement house hereafter erected there shall be a yard extending across the entire width of the lot and at every point open from the ground to the sky unobstructed. Every part of such yard shall be directly accessible from every other part thereof. The depth of said yard shall be measured from the extreme rear of the house toward the rear line of the lot. Where the rear of the lot abuts an alley for the lot's full width, the depth of the lot may be measured to the middle line of the alley; where there is no such alley the measurements shall be taken to the rear lot line. In the case of interior lots no yard shall be less than 25 feet in depth, except that in the case of interior lots which are less than 100 feet in depth, the yard may be in depth not less than 25 per cent of such depth of lot, but in no case less than 10 feet deep. In the case of corner lots no yard shall be less than 15 feet

in depth. In the case of corner lots bordering on three streets, the yard need not extend across the full width of the lot, but only to its median line. In the case of corner lots having an average depth of less than 100 feet with the ground floor used for mercantile purposes, no yard shall be required if such ground floor structure extends from one street to another street. If the tenement house exceeds three stories in height, the depths above prescribed shall in each case be increased 3 feet for each story above three stories. A side yard shall not be less than 4 feet in width at any one point for all tenement houses three stories or less and this space must be increased 6 inches for each additional story.

**SEC. 12. Yards on lots running from street to street.**—On lots which run through from one street to another street and which exceed 100 feet in average depth, the yard of a tenement house hereafter erected shall be left either at the rear of said lot abutting directly on the street, or there shall be a yard space directly across the center of the lot. All such yard spaces shall be of such sizes and arranged in such manner as prescribed in section 11 of this act. On such lots where the average depth of the lot is 100 feet or less no yard need be provided. For the purposes of this section an alley is not a street.

**SEC. 13. Courts.**—The sizes of all courts in tenement houses hereafter erected shall be proportionate to the height of the building. No court shall be less in any part than the minimum sizes prescribed in this section. The minimum width of a court for a one-story and for a two-story building shall be 10 feet, for a three-story building 12 feet, for a four-story building 14 feet, and shall increase 2 feet for each additional story. The length of an inner court shall never be less than twice the minimum width prescribed by this section. A court located on the lot line if it adjoins throughout the length of said court a court of equal or greater width on the abutting premises, may be one-half the minimum width above prescribed, provided the owner of said abutting premises files in the county recorder's office a written easement agreement that he, his heirs, administrators, and assigns will keep such adjoining space unbuilt upon and available for light and air.

**SEC. 14. Courts open at top.**—No court of a tenement house hereafter erected shall be covered by a roof or skylight, but every such court shall be at every point open from the ground to the sky unobstructed, except where the first floor is used for mercantile purposes, the court shall be open from the top of the first floor to the sky.

**SEC. 15. Air intakes.**—In a tenement house hereafter erected every inner court shall be provided with two or more horizontal air intakes at the bottom. One such intake shall always communicate directly with the street and one with the yard, and shall consist of a fireproof passageway not less than 3 feet wide and 7 feet high, which shall be left open, or be provided with an open gate at each end.

**SEC. 16. Extensions or offsets to courts.**—Extensions or offsets to courts in tenement houses hereafter erected will be permitted, but no such extension or offset shall be less than 6 feet in width in any part; its depth may be less than but never greater than one and one-half times its width. Such dimensions shall be deemed the minimum dimensions for a two-story building, and shall increase 1 foot for each story above two stories.

**SEC. 17. Angles in courts.**—Nothing contained in the foregoing sections concerning courts shall be construed as preventing windows at the angles of said courts, provided that the running length of the wall containing such windows does not exceed 6 feet.

**SEC. 18. Rear tenements.**—No tenement house shall hereafter be erected upon the rear of a lot where there is a tenement house on the front of the said lot, nor upon the front of any such lot upon the rear of which there is such a tenement house. This provision shall not apply to tenement houses abutting on two streets and located on the outside corner of the lot: *Provided, however,* That no tenement house shall be erected unless both tenement houses on the same lot, including tenement houses constructed



prior to the passage of this act, shall fully comply with all the provisions of this act with reference to yards.

SEC. 19. *Buildings on same lot with tenement houses.*—If any building is hereafter placed on the same lot with a tenement house there shall always be maintained between the said buildings an open unoccupied space extending upwards from the grounds and extending across the entire width of the lot. Such space shall never be less than 25 feet in depth. Where either building is four stories in height, such open space shall be 30 feet in depth, and such open space shall be increased 3 feet in depth throughout its entire width for each additional story. And no building of any kind shall be hereafter placed upon the same lot with a tenement house so as to decrease the minimum size of courts or yards as hereinbefore prescribed. Except that where an alley not less than 10 feet wide abuts the rear of the lot, a rear building, if not used for tenement house or manufacturing purposes, may be built up to the rear line of the lot, provided it does not exceed one story in height and that the space between it and the front building is maintained as required by this section. And if any tenement house is hereafter erected upon any lot upon which there is already another building, it shall comply with all the provisions of this act, and in addition the space between the said building and the said tenement house shall be of such size and arranged in such manner as is prescribed in this section, the height of the highest building on the lot to regulate the dimensions.

SEC. 20. *Rooms, lighting of and ventilation of.*—In every tenement house hereafter erected every room, including water-closet compartments and bathrooms, shall have at least one window opening directly upon the street or upon a yard or court of the dimensions specified in this chapter and such window shall be so located as to properly light all portions of such rooms.

SEC. 21. *Windows in rooms.*—In every tenement house hereafter erected the total window area in each room, including water-closet compartments and bathrooms, shall be at least one-seventh of the superficial floor area of the room, and the top of at least one window shall not be less than 7 feet above the floor, and the upper half of it shall be made so as to open the full height. At least one such window in rooms other than bathrooms or water-closets shall be not less than 12 square feet in area between the stop beads; and in water-closet compartments and bathrooms at least one such window shall be not less than 6 square feet in area between the stop beads.

SEC. 22. *Rooms, size of.*—In every tenement house hereafter erected all rooms, except water-closet compartment and bathrooms, shall be of the following minimum sizes: In each apartment there shall be at least one room containing not less than 150 square feet of floor area, and each other room shall contain at least 100 square feet of floor area. Each room shall be in every part not less than 9 feet high from the finished floor to the finished ceiling.

SEC. 23. *Alcoves and alcove rooms.*—In a tenement house hereafter erected an alcove in any room shall be separately lighted and ventilated as provided for rooms in the foregoing sections. No part of any room in a tenement house hereafter erected shall be inclosed or subdivided at anytime, wholly or in part, by a curtain, portiere, fixed or movable partition, or other contrivance or device, unless such part of the room so inclosed or subdivided shall contain a separate window as herein required and shall have a floor area of not less than 100 square feet: *Provided*, That nothing in this section nor in this act shall prohibit the construction of clothes closets, china closets, or pantries in any room when such construction will not reduce the minimum requirements of such room as specified in this act.

SEC. 24. *Chimneys and fireplaces.*—In every tenement house hereafter erected, there shall be adequate chimneys, running through every floor with an open fireplace or grate, or place for a stove, for every apartment, properly connected with one of said chimneys, except where the building is heated from a central plant.

SEC. 25. *Privacy*.—In every tenement house hereafter erected, in each apartment access to every living room and bedroom and to at least one water-closet compartment shall be had without passing through any bedroom.

SEC. 26. *Public halls*.—In every tenement house hereafter erected, every public hall shall have at each story at least one window opening directly upon the street or upon a yard or court of the dimensions specified in this chapter. Such window shall be at the end of said hall with the natural direction of the light parallel to the hall's axis. There shall be in every such public hall at least one window opening upon a street, yard, or court for every 40 feet, or fraction thereof, in length of such hall. Any part of a public hall which is shut off from any other part of said hall by a door shall be deemed a separate hall within the meaning of this section.

SEC. 27. *Windows for public halls, size of*.—One, at least, of the windows provided to light each public hall or part thereof shall be at least 2 feet 6 inches wide and 5 feet high, measured between stop beads.

SEC. 28. *Windows for stair halls, size of*.—In every tenement house hereafter erected, there shall be provided for each story at least one window to light and ventilate each stair hall, which shall be at least 3 feet wide and 5 feet high, measured between the stop beads. A sash door shall be deemed the equivalent of a window in this and the two foregoing sections: *Provided*, That such door contains the amount of glazed surface prescribed for such windows.

SEC. 29. *Cellar rooms*.—In tenement houses hereafter erected, no room in the cellar shall be constructed, altered, converted, or occupied for living purposes.

SEC. 30. *Basement rooms*.—In tenement houses hereafter erected, no room in the basement shall be constructed, altered, converted, or occupied for living purposes, unless, in addition to the other requirements of this act, all of the following conditions are complied with: Such room shall be at least 9 feet high in every part from the floor to the ceiling. The ceiling of such room shall be in every part at least 4 feet and 6 inches above the finished grade of the lot, and at least as high above the lowest curb level adjacent to the lot; when such room or the apartment containing it is located in the rear of the building, the yard or courts upon which such room or apartment opens shall extend to a point below the floor level of said room. Every such room shall be an integral part of an apartment containing a room having a window opening directly to the street or yard. There shall be appurtenant to such room a separate water-closet constructed and arranged as required by section 34 of this act. Such room shall have a window opening upon the street or upon a yard or court of the dimensions specified in this chapter. The total area of windows in such room shall be at least one-seventh of the superficial floor area of the room, and the upper half of the window shall be made to open the full height. No such window shall be less than 12 square feet in area between the stop beads. All walls surrounding such room shall be damp proof. The floor of such room shall be damp proof and waterproof.

SEC. 31. *Cellars, damp proofing and lighting*.—Every tenement house hereafter erected shall have a cellar or excavated space under the entire first floor at least 3 feet in depth or shall be elevated above the ground so that there will be a clear air space of at least 24 inches between the top of the ground and the bottom of said floor, so as to insure ventilation and protection from dampness. Such space shall in all cases be inclosed, but provided with ample ventilation and properly drained. Every tenement house hereafter erected shall have all walls below the ground level and the cellar or lowest floor damp proof and waterproof. All cellars and basements in such tenement houses shall be properly lighted and ventilated in all their parts.

SEC. 32. *Drainage of courts, areas, and yards*.—In every tenement house hereafter erected all courts, areas, and yards shall be properly graded and drained and connected with the street sewer, so that all waters may drain freely into the street, alley, or sewer.

SEC. 33. *Water supply.*—In every tenement house hereafter erected there shall be in each apartment a proper sink with running water.

SEC. 34. *Water-closet accommodations.*—In every tenement house hereafter erected there shall be within each apartment a separate water-closet located in the bathroom or in a separate compartment. Each such water-closet compartment shall be not less than 3 feet wide, and shall be inclosed with plastered or other mineral partitions, which shall extend to the ceiling. Every such compartment shall have a window opening directly upon the street or upon a yard or court of the minimum size prescribed by this act. Every water-closet compartment hereafter placed in any tenement house shall be provided with proper means of lighting the same at night. If fixtures for gas or electricity are not provided in said compartment, then the door of said compartment shall be provided with translucent glass panels not less in area than 4 square feet. No water-closet fixtures shall be inclosed with any woodwork. No water-closet shall be placed out of doors nor in the cellar of any tenement house except as an appurtenance to an engine or boiler room, and then only in case such cellar closet is lighted and ventilated as required herein for a basement room.

SEC. 35. *Sewer connection.*—No tenement house shall hereafter be erected on any street unless it be connected with a public sewer in such street, or a private sewer connecting directly with a public sewer and also connected with public water supply, if such sewer and water supply are accessible. No cesspool or privy vault or similar means of sewage disposal shall be used in connection with any such tenement house, but every such house shall have its plumbing system connected with a public sewer before such house is occupied.

SEC. 36. *Plumbing.*—In every tenement house hereafter erected no plumbing fixtures shall be inclosed with woodwork, but the space underneath shall be left entirely open. In all tenement houses hereafter erected where plumbing or other pipes pass through floors or partitions the openings around such pipes shall be sealed or made air-tight with incombustible materials, so as to prevent the passage of air or the spread of fire from one floor to another or from room to room. All plumbing work shall be sanitary in every particular and except as otherwise specified in this act shall be in accordance with the plumbing regulations of said city. Pan and long hopper closets will not be permitted.

SEC. 37. *Fireproof tenement, when required.*—No tenement house shall hereafter be erected exceeding three stories in height exclusive of basement or cellar, nor in any case exceeding 42 feet in height, unless it shall be a fireproof tenement house.

SEC. 38. *Fire escapes.*—Every tenement house hereafter erected which is three or more stories in height, exclusive of cellar or basement, unless it is a fireproof tenement house or unless provided with fireproof outside stairways directly accessible to each apartment, shall have fire escapes located at each story, the floor of which is 12 or more feet above the ground, and shall open directly from at least one room or private hall in each apartment, other than a bathroom or water-closet compartment, and such room or private hall shall be an integral part of said apartment and accessible to every room thereof without passing through a public hall. Access to fire escapes shall not be obstructed in any way. No fire escape shall be placed in any court except an outer court. All fire escapes shall consist of outside open iron, terra-cotta, or stone balconies and stairways. All balconies shall be not less than 3 feet in width and shall include at least one window or outside door of each apartment at each story located as above specified. All stairways shall be placed at an angle of not more than 45 degrees to the horizontal, with flat open steps not less than 6 inches in width and 24 inches in length and with a rise of not more than 8 inches. The openings for stairways in all balconies shall be not less than 24 by 36 inches, and shall have no covers of any kind. The balcony on the top floor, except in the case of a balcony on the street, shall be provided with a stairs or with a gooseneck ladder leading from said balcony to and above the roof and properly fastened thereto. A drop ladder or stairs shall be provided from the

lowest balcony of sufficient length to reach to a safe landing place beneath. All fire escapes shall be constructed and erected to safely sustain in all their parts a safe load, and if of iron shall receive not less than two coats of good paint, one in the shop and one after erection. In addition to the foregoing requirements, all fire escapes hereafter erected upon tenement houses shall be constructed in accordance with such supplementary regulations as may be adopted by the inspector of buildings.

SEC. 39. *Scuttles and bulkheads.*—Every tenement house hereafter erected exceeding two stories in height shall have in the roof a bulkhead or scuttle not less than 2 by 3 feet in size. Such scuttle or bulkhead shall be covered with metal on the outside and easily accessible to all tenants of the building. No scuttle or bulkhead shall be located in a closet or room, but shall be located in the ceiling of the public hall on the top floor, and access through the same to the roof shall be direct and uninterrupted.

SEC. 40. *Stairs and public halls.*—In every tenement house hereafter erected the stairs and public halls shall each be at least 3 feet 6 inches wide in the clear. All stairs shall be constructed with a rise of not more than 8 inches and with treads not less than 10 inches wide in the clear. Winding stairs will not be permitted unless width of tread is at least 10 inches at a distance of 18 inches from the inner stringer.

SEC. 41. *Entrance halls.*—Every entrance hall in a tenement house hereafter erected shall be at least 4 feet 6 inches wide in the clear. In every tenement house hereafter erected access shall be had from the street or alley to the yard either in a direct line or through a court.

SEC. 42. *Cellar stairs.*—In nonfireproof tenement houses hereafter erected exceeding two stories in height the inside cellar stairs shall be inclosed and provided with doors at top or bottom.

SEC. 43. *Closet under first-story stairs.*—In tenement houses hereafter erected no closet of any kind, unless its four walls and ceiling be fireproof, shall be constructed under any staircase leading from the first story to the upper stories, but such space shall be left entirely open and kept clear and free from incumbrance.

SEC. 44. *Cellar entrance.*—In every tenement house hereafter erected there shall be an entrance to the cellar or other lowest story from the outside of said building.

SEC. 45. *Wooden tenement houses.*—No wooden tenement house exceeding two stories in height or arranged to be occupied by more than two families on any floor shall hereafter be erected. And no wooden building not now used as a tenement house shall hereafter be altered or converted to such use so as to be in violation of the provisions of this section.

SEC. 46. *Percentage of lot occupied.*—No tenement house shall hereafter be enlarged, or its lot be diminished, or other building placed on its lot, so that a greater percentage of the lot shall be occupied by buildings or structures than provided in section 9 of this act.

SEC. 47. *Height.*—No tenement house shall be increased in height so that the said building shall exceed one and one-half times the width of the widest street on which it stands.

SEC. 48. *Yards.*—No tenement house shall hereafter be enlarged or its lot be diminished, or other building placed on the lot so that the yard shall be less in size than the minimum sizes prescribed in section 11 of this act for tenement houses hereafter erected.

SEC. 49. *Courts in existing buildings.*—Any court used or intended to be used to light or ventilate rooms or water-closet compartments and which may be hereafter constructed in a tenement house erected prior to the passage of this act shall not be less in area than 64 square feet, nor less than 8 feet in its least dimension in any part, and such court shall under no circumstances be roofed or covered over at the top with a roof or skylight; every such court shall be provided at the bottom with two horizontal air intakes which shall consist of passageways each not less than 3 feet wide and 7 feet high, which shall communicate directly with the street and yard, and shall always

be left open, or be provided with an open gate at each end. Nothing in this section shall apply to existing buildings until same shall be altered or remodeled into a tenement house.

SEC. 50. *Additional rooms and halls.*—Any additional room or hall that is hereafter constructed or created in a tenement house shall comply in all respects with the provisions of this act, except that such rooms may be of the same height as the other rooms on the same story of the house.

SEC. 51. *Alcoves and alcove rooms.*—No part of any room in a tenement house shall hereafter be inclosed or subdivided, wholly or in part, by a curtain, portière, fixed or movable partition, or other contrivance or device, unless such part of the room so inclosed or subdivided shall contain a window as required by sections 20 and 21 of this act, and have a floor area of not less than 100 square feet.

SEC. 52. *Skylights.*—All new skylights hereafter placed in a tenement house shall be provided with ridge ventilators having a minimum opening of 40 square inches and also with either fixed or movable louvers or with movable sashes, and shall be of such size as to furnish adequate ventilation.

SEC. 53. *Water-closet accommodation.*—Every new water-closet hereafter placed in a tenement house, except one provided to replace a defective or antiquated fixture in the same location, shall comply with the provisions of section 34 of this act relative to water-closets in tenement houses hereafter erected.

SEC. 54. *Fireproof tenements.*—No tenement house shall hereafter be altered so as to exceed three stories in height, exclusive of basement or cellar, unless it shall be a fireproof tenement house.

SEC. 55. *Fire escapes.*—All fire escapes hereafter constructed on any tenement house shall be located and constructed as prescribed in section 38 of this act.

SEC. 56. *Roof stairs.*—No stairs leading to the roof in any tenement house shall be removed or replaced with a ladder.

SEC. 57. *Stairways.*—No public hall or stairs in a tenement house shall be reduced in width so as to be less than the minimum width prescribed in sections 40 and 41 of this act.

SEC. 58. *Alteration of wooden tenement houses.*—No existing wooden tenement house shall hereafter be increased in height; nor shall it be altered so as to be occupied by more than two families on any floor. No wooden tenement house containing more than two apartments on any floor shall hereafter be enlarged or extended; except that a wooden extension not exceeding in total area 70 square feet may be added to an existing wooden tenement house, provided such extension is used solely for bathrooms or water-closets.

SEC. 59. *Public halls, lighting of, in the daytime.*—In every tenement house exceeding two stories in height, where the public halls and stairs are not sufficiently lighted, the owner of such house shall keep a proper light burning in the hallway, near the stairs, upon each floor, as may be necessary, from sunrise to sunset.

SEC. 60. *Public halls, lighting at night.*—In every tenement house two stories or more in height, or occupied by four families or more, lighting connections and fixtures shall be installed and a proper light shall be kept burning by the owner in the public hallways, near the stairs, upon every floor of said house, every night from sunset to sunrise throughout the year.

SEC. 61. *Water-closets in cellars.*—Under no circumstances shall the general water-closet accommodations of any tenement house be permitted in the cellar or basement thereof.

SEC. 62. *Water-closet accommodation.*—In every tenement house existing prior to the passage of this act there shall be provided at least one water-closet for every two families.

SEC. 63. *Basement and cellar rooms.*—Hereafter in tenement houses erected prior to the passage of this act no room in the cellar shall be occupied for living purposes; and

no room in the basement of such houses shall be so occupied unless all the following conditions are complied with: Such room shall be at least 7 feet high in every part from the floor to the ceiling. There shall be appurtenant to such room the use of a water-closet. At least one of the rooms of the apartment of which such room is an integral part shall have a window opening directly to the street or yard of at least 12 square feet in size clear of the sash frame, and which shall open readily for purposes of ventilation. The lowest floor shall be waterproof and damp proof. Such room shall have sufficient light and ventilation, shall be well drained and dry, and shall be fit for human habitation.

SEC. 64. *Cellar walls and ceilings.*—The cellar walls and ceilings of every tenement house shall be thoroughly whitewashed or painted a light color by the owner and shall be so maintained.

SEC. 65. *Water-closets and sinks.*—In all tenement houses the floor or other surface beneath and around water-closets and sinks shall be maintained in good order and repair, and if of wood and used by more than one family, shall be kept well painted with light-colored paint.

SEC. 66. *Repairs.*—Every tenement house and all the parts thereof shall be kept in good repair, as to all matters affecting health, safety, or morals, and the roof shall be kept so as not to leak, and all rain water shall be so drained and conveyed therefrom as to prevent its dripping onto the ground or causing dampness in the walls, ceilings, yards, or areas.

SEC. 67. *Water supply.*—Every tenement house more than two stories in height shall have on every floor at least one proper sink with running water furnished in sufficient quantity at one or more places accessible to each family on the floor occupied by said family, without passing through any other apartment. The owner shall provide proper and suitable tanks, cisterns, pumps, or other appliances to receive and to distribute an adequate and sufficient supply of such water at each floor in the said house, at all times of the year, during all hours of the day and night. But a failure in the general supply of water by the city authorities shall not be construed to be a failure on the part of such owner.

SEC. 68. *Cisterns.*—Where there is no city water supply reasonably accessible, there shall be provided one or more adequate cisterns with a pump or other attachments for drawing water, but with no opening for drawing water with pails or buckets.

SEC. 69. *Cleanliness of buildings.*—Every tenement house and every part thereof shall be kept clean and free from any accumulation of dirt, filth, rubbish, garbage, or other matter in or on the same, or in the yards, courts, passages, areas, or alleys connected with or belonging to the same.

SEC. 70. *Catch basins.*—In all tenement houses where sinks with running water are not provided inside the house conveniently accessible to the tenants, one catch basin for every four families shall be provided in the yard or court level with the surface thereof, and at a point easy of access to the tenants. Such catch basin shall be properly trapped and connected with the public sewer.

SEC. 71. *Walls of courts.*—The walls of all courts less than 20 feet in width, unless built of a light-colored brick or stone, shall be thoroughly whitewashed by the owner or shall be painted a light color by him, and shall be so maintained.

SEC. 72. *Wall paper.*—No wall paper shall be placed upon a wall or ceiling of any tenement house unless the walls and ceilings shall be in sanitary condition to receive the same.

SEC. 73. *Receptacles for ashes, garbage, and rubbish.*—The owner of every tenement house shall provide for said building proper and suitable conveniences or receptacles for ashes, rubbish, garbage, refuse, and other matter. Garbage chutes are prohibited.

SEC. 74. *Prohibited uses.*—No horse, cow, calf, swine, sheep, goat, or fowl shall be kept in a tenement house. And no tenement house, or the lot or premises thereof, shall be used for the storage or handling of rags, nor as a place of public assemblage.

SEC. 75. *Combustible materials.*—No tenement house, nor any part thereof, nor of the lot upon which it is situated, shall be used as a place of storage, keeping, or handling of any articles dangerous or detrimental to life or health, nor for the storage, keeping, or handling of feed, hay, straw, excelsior, cotton, paper stock, feathers, or rags.

SEC. 76. *Bakeries and fat boiling.*—No bakery and no place of business in which fat is boiled shall be maintained in any tenement house which is not fireproof throughout.

SEC. 77. *Other dangerous businesses.*—There shall be no transom, window, or door opening into a hall from any portion of a tenement house where paint, oil, spirituous liquors, or drugs are stored for the purpose of sale or otherwise.

SEC. 78. *Overcrowding.*—If a room in a tenement house is overcrowded, the board of health may order the number of persons sleeping or living in said room to be so reduced that there shall not be less than 400 cubic feet of air to each adult, and 250 cubic feet of air to each child under 12 years of age occupying such room.

SEC. 79. *Infected and uninhabitable houses to be vacated.*—Whenever it shall be found by the board of health that a tenement house or any part thereof is infected with contagious disease or that it is unfit for human habitation or dangerous to life or health by reason of want of repair or of defects in the drainage, plumbing, or ventilation, or in the construction of the same, or by reason of the existence on the premises of a nuisance likely to cause sickness among the occupants of such house the board may issue an order requiring all persons therein to vacate such house or part thereof within not less than 24 hours nor more than 10 days, for the reasons to be mentioned in such order. In case such order is not complied with within the time specified, the board of health may cause such tenement house or part thereof to be vacated. The board, whenever it is satisfied that the danger from such house or part thereof has ceased to exist or that it has become fit for human habitation, may allow such house to be occupied. An appeal is hereby granted from any decision or order of said board of health declaring any such tenement house unfit or unsafe for human occupation or habitation, which appeal may be taken by any owner, lessee, or agent of said tenement house or by any holder of any lien thereon or any person interested therein, which appeal may be perfected without any bond by the filing with the said board of health, within 10 days after the service of notice of such action by said board, a petition giving notice of the intention of such petitioner to appeal from said decision or order, and thereupon the said board of health shall cause to be transmitted to the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which said tenement house is located a copy of all papers, orders, and entries on file or entered in such matter by the board of health, whereupon the clerk of such circuit court shall docket in such court a suit wherein the State of Indiana shall be plaintiff and the said person so taking such appeal shall be named as defendant, and such proceedings shall be conducted to final termination in the same manner as a civil action, and it shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney of such county to represent the plaintiff in such proceeding. Upon such appeal the question so passed upon by the said board of health shall be tried de novo, and if it shall be determined by such court that said tenement house was at the date of such decision or order of said board of health unfit or unsafe for human occupation or habitation the judgment in such cause shall be for the plaintiff, and it shall be unlawful for such person appealing to use or occupy said tenement house, which judgment may include an injunction against such defendant prohibiting such use or occupancy.

SEC. 80. *Repairs to buildings.*—Whenever any tenement house or any building, structure, excavation, business pursuit, matter, or thing in or about a tenement house or the lot on which it is situated, or the plumbing, sewerage, drainage, light, or ventilation thereof is, in the opinion of the board of health, in a condition or in effect dangerous or detrimental to life or health the department may declare that the same, to the extent it may specify, is a public nuisance and may order the same to be removed, abated, suspended, altered, or otherwise improved or purified, as the order

shall specify. The board of health may also order or cause any tenement house or part thereof or any excavation, building, structure, sewer, plumbing, pipe, passage, premises, ground, matter, or thing, in or about a tenement house, or the lot on which it is situated, to be purified, cleansed, disinfected, removed, altered, repaired, or improved. If any order of the board is not complied with, or so far complied with as the board may regard as reasonable, within 5 days after the service thereof, or within such shorter time as the board may designate, then such order may be executed by said board of health, through its officers, agents, employees, or contractors. In cities having a building inspector the powers and duties devolved by this section upon the board of health shall devolve upon such inspector.

SEC. 81. *Fire escapes*.—The owner of every tenement house shall keep all the fire escapes thereon in good order and repair, and whenever rusty shall have them properly painted with two coats of paint. No person shall at any time place any incumbrance of any kind before or upon any such fire escape.

SEC. 82. *Scuttles, bulkheads, ladders, and stairs*.—All scuttles and bulkheads and all stairs or ladders leading thereto shall be easily accessible to all tenants of the building, and kept free from incumbrance, and ready for use at all times. No scuttle and no bulkhead door shall at any time be locked with a key, but either may be fastened on the inside by movable bolts or hooks.

SEC. 83. *Rooms, lighting and ventilation of*.—No rooms in a tenement house erected prior to the passage of this act shall hereafter be occupied for living purposes unless it shall have a window or windows with a total area of not less than 8 square feet between the stop beads opening directly upon the street, or upon a yard not less than 10 feet deep, or above the roof of an adjoining building, or upon a court of not less than 25 square feet in area, open to the sky without roof or skylight, unless such room is located on the top floor and is adequately lighted and ventilated by a skylight opening directly to the outer air. Every room which does not comply with the above provisions shall be provided with a sash window not less than 15 square feet between the stop beads opening into an adjoining room in the same apartment which latter room opens directly on the street or on a yard of the above dimensions, by means of a window or windows at least 15 square feet in total area between the stop beads. Said sash window shall be a vertically sliding, pulley-hung sash not less than 3 feet by 5 feet between stop beads. Both halves shall be made so as to readily open and the lower half shall be glazed with translucent glass, and so far as possible it shall be in line with windows in the said outer room opening on the street or yard so as to afford a maximum of light and ventilation.

SEC. 84. *Public halls, lighting of*.—In every tenement house whenever a public hall on any floor is not light enough in the daytime to permit a person to read ordinary newspaper type in every part thereof without the aid of artificial light, the wooden panels in the doors located at the ends of the public halls and opening into rooms shall be removed and ground glass or other translucent glass or wire glass panels of an aggregate area of not less than 4 square feet for each door shall be substituted; or said public hall may be lighted by a window at the end thereof with the natural direction of the light parallel to the axis of the said hall, said window opening upon the street or upon a yard or court.

SEC. 85. *Public halls, lighting and ventilation of*.—In all tenement houses erected prior to the passage of this act, the public halls and stairs shall be provided with as much light and ventilation to the outer air as may be practicable. All new skylights hereafter placed in such houses shall be provided with ridge ventilators having a minimum opening of 40 square inches and also with either fixed or movable louvers or with movable sashes, and shall be of such size as may be practicable.

SEC. 86. *Sinks*.—In all tenement houses erected prior to the passage of this act, the woodwork inclosing sinks shall be removed and the space underneath said sinks shall be left open. The floors and wall surfaces beneath and around the sink shall



be put in good order and repair, and if of wood and used by more than one family shall be kept well painted with light-colored paint.

SEC. 87. *Water-closets*.—In all tenement houses erected prior to the passage of this act, the woodwork inclosing all water-closets shall be removed from the front of said closets, and the space beneath the seat shall be left open. The floor or other surface beneath and around the closet shall be put in good order and repair and if of wood and used by more than one family shall be well painted with light-colored paint.

SEC. 88. *Basements and cellars*.—The floor of the cellar or lowest floor of every tenement house shall be free from dampness and, when necessary, shall be concreted with 4 inches of concrete of good quality and with a finished surface. The cellar ceiling of every tenement house shall be plastered, when necessary to prevent the spread of damp air.

SEC. 89. *Fire escapes*.—Every tenement house three or more stories in height exclusive of cellar or basement, unless it is a fireproof tenement house, shall be provided either with outside stairways or fire escapes directly accessible to each apartment without passing through a public hallway. All the fire escapes hereafter erected shall be located and constructed as prescribed in section 38 of this act. No existing fire escape shall be deemed sufficient unless the following conditions are complied with: All parts of it shall be of iron, terra cotta, or stone. Every apartment the floor of which is 12 feet or more above the ground shall have a fire escape balcony directly accessible to it without passing through a public hall. All balconies shall be properly connected with each other by adequate stairs or stationary ladders, with openings not less than 24 by 36 inches. All fire escapes shall have proper drop ladders from the lowest balcony of sufficient length to reach a safe landing place beneath. All fire escapes not on the street shall have a safe and adequate means of egress from the yard or court to the street or to the adjoining premises. Prompt and ready access shall be had to all fire escapes, which shall not be obstructed by bath tubs, water-closets, sinks or other fixtures, or in any other way. All fire escapes that are already erected which do not conform to the requirements of this section may be altered by the owner to make them so conform in lieu of providing new fire escapes, but no existing fire escape shall be extended or have its location changed except with the written approval of the inspector of buildings.

SEC. 90. *Wooden fire escapes*.—All wooden floor slats, floors, stairs, ladders, balconies, or other wooden portions of now-existing fire escape shall be removed and replaced with iron.

SEC. 91. *Means of egress*.—Whenever a tenement house is not provided with sufficient fire escapes or with sufficient means of egress in case of fire, the inspector of buildings may order such additional fire escapes and other means of egress as may be necessary.

SEC. 92. *Scuttles, bulkheads, ladders, and stairs*.—Every tenement house exceeding two stories in height erected prior to the passage of this act, shall have in the roof a bulkhead or a scuttle which shall not be less than 24 inches by 36 inches. All scuttles shall be covered on the outside with metal and easily accessible to all tenants of the building. No scuttle shall be located in a room, but all scuttles shall be located in the ceiling of the public hall on the top floor, and access through the scuttle to the roof shall be direct and uninterrupted. If located in a closet, said closet shall open from the public hall and the door to it shall be permanently removed, or shall be fastened only by movable bolts or hooks without key locks. When deemed necessary by the inspector of buildings scuttles shall be hinged so as to readily open. No scuttle and no bulkhead door shall at any time be locked with a key, but either may be fastened on the inside by movable bolts or hooks. All key locks on scuttles and on bulkhead doors shall be removed.

SEC. 93. *Permit to commence building*.—Before the construction or alteration of a tenement house, or the alteration or conversion of a building for use as a tenement

house, is commenced, and before the construction or alteration of any building or structure on the same lot with a tenement house, the owner, or his agent or architect, shall submit to the board of health or to the inspector of buildings a detailed statement in writing, verified by the affidavit of the person making the same, of the specifications for such tenement house or building, upon blanks or forms to be furnished by such departments, and also full and complete copies of the plans of such work. With such statement there shall be submitted a plat of the lot showing the dimensions of the same, the location of the proposed building and any other buildings on the lot. Such statement shall give in full the name and residence, by street and number, of the owner or owners of such tenement house or building. If such construction, alteration, or conversion is proposed to be made by any other person than the owner of the land in fee, such statement shall contain the full name and residence, by street and number, not only of the owner of the land, but every person interested in such tenement house, either as owner, lessee, or in any representative capacity. Said affidavit shall allege that said specifications and plans are true and contain a correct description of such tenement house, building, structure, lot, and proposed work. The statements and affidavits herein provided for may be made by the owner, or the person who proposes to make the construction, alteration, or conversion, or by his agent or architect. No person, however, shall be recognized as the agent of the owner, unless he shall file with the said departments a written instrument, signed by such owner designating him as such agent. Any false swearing in a material point in any such affidavit shall be deemed perjury.

Such specifications, plans, and statements shall be filed in the said departments and shall be deemed public records, but no such specifications, plans, or statements shall be removed from said departments. The said departments shall cause all such plans and specifications to be examined. If such plans and specifications conform to the provisions of this act they shall be approved and written certificates to the effect shall be issued by said departments, respectively, to the person submitting the same. Such department may, from time to time, approve changes in any plans and specifications previously approved, provided the plans and specifications when so changed shall be in conformity with law. The construction, alteration, or conversion of such tenement house, building, or structure or any part thereof, shall not be commenced until the filing of such specifications, plans, and statements, and the approval thereof, as above provided. The construction, alteration, or conversion of such house, building, or structure, shall be in accordance with such approved specifications and plans. Any permit or approval which may be issued by the board of health or the inspector of buildings but under which no work has been done above the foundation walls within one year from the time of the issuance of such permit or approval, shall expire by limitation.

**SEC. 94. *Certificate of compliance.***—No building hereafter constructed as or altered into a tenement house shall be occupied in whole or in part for human habitation until the issuance of a certificate by the board of health that said building conforms in all respects to the requirements of this act relative to the light and ventilation and sanitation of tenement houses hereafter erected, nor until the issuance by the inspector of buildings of a certificate that said building conforms in all respects to the requirements of this act relative to fire protection of tenement houses hereafter erected. Such certificates shall be issued within 10 days after written application therefor, if said building at the date of such application shall have been constructed according to the officially approved plans and specifications. In cities having a building inspector the powers and duties provided for by sections 93 and 94 hereof, shall belong exclusively to such inspector.

**SEC. 95. *Unlawful occupation.***—If any building hereafter constructed as or altered into a tenement house be occupied in whole or in part for human habitation in violation of the last section, during such unlawful occupation no rent shall be recoverable

by the owner or lessee of such premises for said period, and no action or special proceedings shall be maintained therefor. And said premises shall be deemed unfit for human habitation and the board of health may cause them to be vacated accordingly.

SEC. 96. *Penalties for violations.*—Every person who shall violate or assist in the violation of any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for 10 days for each and every day that such violation shall continue, or by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 if the offense be not willful, or of \$250 if the offense be willful. The owner of any tenement house or part thereof, or of any building or structure upon the same lot with a tenement house, or of the said lot, where any violation of this act or a nuisance exists, and any person who shall violate or assist in violating any provision of this act shall also jointly and severally for each such violation and each such nuisance be subject to a penalty of \$50. Such persons shall also be liable for all costs, expenses, and disbursements paid or incurred by said departments, by any of the officers thereof or by any agent, employee or contractor of the same, in the removal of any such nuisance or violation. Any person who having been served with a notice or order to remove any such nuisance or violation, shall fail to comply with said notice or order within 5 days after such service, or shall continue to violate any provision or requirement of this act in the respect named in said notice or order, shall also be subject to a civil penalty of \$250. For the recovery of any such penalties, costs, expenses, or disbursements, an action may be brought in any court of civil jurisdiction.

SEC. 97. *Laws repealed.*—All laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 98. This act shall be in full force and effect on and after July 1, 1913.

## **MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.**

---

### **RALEIGH, N. C.**

#### **Board of Health—Organization, Powers, and Duties—Officers. (Chap. XX, Ord. July 19, 1912.)**

**SECTION 1.** The department of health and street cleaning shall be composed of a board of 10 members, as follows: Two practicing physicians, members of the Raleigh Academy of Medicine, who shall be elected biennially in the month of July by the board of aldermen; the superintendent of health, the mayor, city attorney, chairman of the street committee, chairman of the sewer committee, chairman of the water committee, chairman of the sanitary committee, and the sanitary inspector. They shall constitute a local board of health for the city of Raleigh, whose duty it shall be to faithfully execute all laws of the State and all ordinances of the city relating to the public health of the city of Raleigh. The board of health shall have power to make all necessary rules and regulations for the promotion and preservation of vital statistics within the city of Raleigh, subject to the ratification of the board of aldermen. The executive officers of the department shall be the superintendent of health and the sanitary inspector.

**SEC. 2.** The superintendent of health shall be ex officio president of the board of health, and shall be elected biennially in the month of July by the board of aldermen. He shall be a regular practitioner of medicine, in good standing in the Raleigh Academy of Medicine. He shall notify the State board of health of his election, and shall make such reports and answer such inquiries concerning the sanitary condition of the city, diseases prevalent, vital statistics, etc., as may be required by the State board of health. He shall convene the board of health in regular session at least once in every three months and shall have power to call the said board together whenever in his judgment the public health demands it. He shall hold his office for two years and until his successor is elected and qualified. He shall compound and furnish medicines for and prescribe and attend to such indigent sick of the city of Raleigh as may be unable to employ a physician or buy medicine, and for this purpose and all other services rendered by him to the city or that may be required of him by the mayor, the board of aldermen shall annually appropriate such sums of money as it may deem proper. Said superintendent of health shall have an office in the city, centrally located, or at such place as the mayor and the board of aldermen may designate, and shall keep the same open in such manner and at such time as the mayor and the board of aldermen may direct, and shall render medical assistance to such indigent sick of the city in such manner as the mayor and board of aldermen may direct, and shall perform such other duties and render such other services and furnish such other medicines to the city as the mayor and the board of aldermen may require him to perform, render, or furnish. If the superintendent of health shall fail to perform in a proper manner any of the duties imposed by this section, or by the mayor or the board of aldermen, or shall abuse his office, he shall forfeit such office upon conviction thereof by the board of aldermen.

**SEC. 3.** The sanitary inspector shall be elected by the board of aldermen biennially in the month of July. He shall be clerk to the board of health and shall be vested

with the same authority and powers delegated to policemen by the city charter and ordinances. His salary shall be fixed by the board of aldermen, and he shall hold his office for 2 years and until his successor is elected and qualified.

SEC. 4. Biennially in the month of July an assistant sanitary inspector shall be elected, who shall be under the control and supervision of the sanitary inspector. He shall be vested with the same authority and powers delegated to policemen by the city charter and ordinances and shall wear a uniform and badge. His salary shall be fixed by the board of aldermen.

SEC. 5. The clerk to the board of health shall keep a full and accurate record of all the business done at all its meetings, cause to be published all the orders and notices of the board, and file for reference all reports, complaints, orders, and other papers relating to the business of the board. He shall cause to be published in the newspapers of the city and by printed or written notices, to be posted one in each ward of the city, all orders, rules, and regulations made by the board of health in relation to the sanitary or healthful condition of the city, and any person neglecting or refusing to comply with the rules, orders, or regulations of the board of health shall, upon conviction, be subject to a penalty of \$10 for every such offense.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of every person now practicing or pretending or advertising to practice medicine, surgery, or midwifery within the city of Raleigh, and of every person who may hereafter intend to practice medicine, surgery, or midwifery in the city of Raleigh, before attempting or advertising to practice the same to register in the office of the board of health, in a book to be kept for that purpose, his or her name, residence, the name and location of the college or school or other institution from which such person received a diploma, certificate, or license to practice medicine or surgery and the date of the same. Every person refusing or neglecting to comply with the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of \$10 for every day such person shall so refuse or neglect to comply with the provisions hereof.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 26. The superintendent of health shall superintend the collection of the vital statistics of the city and shall make every effort to make such statistics as accurate and complete as may be, particularly such as relate to the cause of death. He shall annually in the month of March make to the board of aldermen a detailed statement of the operations of the board of health during the preceding year, with a full and accurate account of all expenses incurred in the discharge of its duties.

SEC. 27. The sanitary inspector shall be the chief executive officer of the health and street-cleaning department, always subject to the order and regulations of the board of aldermen. It shall be his duty to promulgate all sanitary ordinances made by the board and be responsible for the faithful enforcement of all sanitary laws, rules, and regulations that may be made by the board of aldermen or the board of health. He shall submit all pay rolls and bills to be paid out of any appropriation for the health and street-cleaning department to the city clerk at proper times for audit and approval and employ and pay off the laborers of the department. It shall be the duty of the said inspector to superintend the street sweeping done at night, all street cleaning, flushing of sewers, and the operations of the night-soil and garbage carts, and to give such orders as he may deem proper and necessary to enforce a faithful performance of duty on the part of laborers employed in the health and street-cleaning department. He shall have general supervision of the sanitary work in the city and shall in person frequently inspect the city watershed and all dairies and slaughterhouses in the suburbs of the city and shall closely supervise the stables of the health and street-cleaning department and the dumping grounds. It shall likewise be his duty to visit every part of the city and rigidly enforce compliance with all sanitary ordinances. He shall take the oath prescribed for regular policemen, wear such uniform or badge as the board of aldermen may direct, and shall conform to all the rules and regulations established by the board of aldermen and the board of

health, and perform such other duties as the said boards may from time to time see proper to impose.

SEC. 28. It shall be the duty of the sanitary inspector or other police officers at least once in every month from May 1 to October 1 and once in 60 days from October 1 to May 1 to make a thorough investigation of the sanitary condition of the city, especially examining in person or by competent deputy all lots, privies, drains, and cellars, and see that all the ordinances of the city in regard to sanitary matters are faithfully carried out, and shall report all violations of the law to the mayor, and upon the affidavit of the sanitary inspector the mayor shall issue a warrant for any person so offending.

SEC. 29. It shall be the duty of the sanitary inspector or other police officers, under the direction of the mayor, to investigate the condition of the privies, back yards, and other places in the city, and to notify the owner, agent, or tenant of the premises found in a filthy condition to cleanse the same. If they are not so cleansed within 48 hours after notice is given, the party in default shall be subject to a penalty of \$10 and \$5 additional for each day such nuisance shall continue.

SEC. 32. Whenever any person shall die within the limits of the city of Raleigh who shall prove, upon investigation made by the mayor, chief of police, sanitary inspector, or other police officers, to be a subject of charity, and whose estate shall be unable to pay funeral expenses, it shall be the duty of the sanitary inspector to take charge of the remains of such person and see that the same are properly and decently interred, the city paying the expense incurred thereby. Any person who shall obstruct, hinder, or prevent in any way the sanitary inspector, or any one acting under his direction, from removing the remains of such persons for interment shall, on conviction before the police justice, be subject to a penalty of \$10

SEC. 49. The sanitary inspector shall make an annual report of the operations of the health and street cleaning department and transmit the same to the board of aldermen.

SEC. 50. Any person who shall fail to comply with any of the notices relating to the abatement of nuisances and sanitary ordinances, served through the health and street cleaning department, chief of police or other city policeman, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a penalty of \$10.

#### **Births and Deaths—Registration of—Burial or Removal of Bodies. (Chap. XX, Ord. July 19, 1912.)**

SEC. 7. Every physician or midwife attending or present at the birth of any human being within the city of Raleigh shall, within 24 hours thereafter, certify the same to the clerk to the board of health, upon blanks to be furnished by said clerk and signed by such physician or midwife, specifying therein the time and place of birth, the ward and street where born, the sex, color, condition, and, as near as can be ascertained, the parentage of such birth, giving the name of the father and mother. In case there shall be no attending physician or midwife, then the next of kin or other person present at such birth shall, within 24 hours thereafter, report the same to the clerk to the board of health, who shall take the necessary steps to ascertain as near as can be the facts aforesaid. The clerk shall file for reference every certificate of birth, he having first recorded them in a book kept for that purpose. Any person whose duty it is to report a birth under this section and who shall fail to do so shall, upon conviction before the police justice, be subject to a penalty of \$10.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of every practicing physician who has attended any person at a last illness, or has been present by request at the death of any person, to make within 12 hours and furnish to the undertaker or other person superintending the burial, a certificate of such death, setting forth as far as the same can be ascertained

the full name, color, sex, conjugal condition, date of death, birth, age, occupation, place of birth, birthplace of father, birthplace of mother, disease or cause of death (chief cause, contributing cause), place where disease was contracted, place of death (number of street and ward), late residence, length of residence in Raleigh, duration of last illness; and, in case of sudden death or any death where there is no attending physician, the city physician in the ward where death occurs, when requested, shall, after satisfactory investigation, or any other physician who has investigated the facts may, when applied to, give such certificate; and the coroner, or other officer acting in his place, may likewise give such certificate in cases coming under his notice. If any person authorized to issue such certificate can not state the cause of death, he must certify that it is unknown. If any physician or other person authorized by this section to furnish such certificate shall fail to do so he shall, upon conviction before the police justice, be subject to a penalty of \$10.

SEC. 9. No sexton, undertaker, express, railroad, or transportation company or private individual shall receive or take charge of for burial or removal any dead body of a human being without first obtaining a permit from the clerk to the board of health. This permit shall be granted by the clerk to the board of health only upon the presentation of a certificate of the fact and cause of death on a uniform blank to be furnished by the superintendent of health (no other form to be valid), from the attending physician, or, if there be no attending physician, from the coroner upon a sworn statement of some relative or friend of the deceased. The certificate of death shall be filed by the clerk for reference in the office of the board of health, he having first entered in a book kept for the purpose the name in full, color, sex, conjugal condition, date of death, birth, age, occupation, place of birth, birthplace of father, birthplace of mother, disease or cause of death (chief cause, contributing cause), place where disease was contracted, place of death (street number and ward), late residence, length of residence in Raleigh, duration of last illness, where to be interred, destination if removed, undertaker, physician last in attendance, coroner, or individual making sworn statement, and magistrate before whom made. Any person or corporation burying or receiving the dead body of a human being without having obtained a permit from the clerk to the board of health shall be fined \$10. Should the clerk to the board of health furnish a burial permit, without authority of a properly filled death certificate, the sum of \$5 for each and every such furnishing shall be deducted from his salary. It shall further be unlawful for any person to exhume dead bodies at Oakwood, City, and Mount Hope Cemeteries without a permit from the clerk to the board of health, and any person so offending shall, on conviction, be subject to a penalty of \$10. And the board of health is hereby authorized and empowered to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry out the true intent and purpose of this ordinance.

#### **Communicable Diseases—Reporting of Cases of—Disinfection—Quarantine—Funerals. (Chap. XX, Ord. July 19, 1912.)**

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the attending physician to give immediate notice to the clerk of the board of health of any contagious or infectious disease of any character, such as smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, measles, typhoid fever, typhus fever, scarlet fever, yellow fever, and such other diseases as may be declared by said board of health to be contagious or infectious, which may come under the professional care of such physician; and it shall also be the duty of the attending physician to report to the clerk of the board of health when such patients are free from contagion and when the houses occupied by such patients are ready for disinfecting and fumigating; and any physician who shall fail or neglect to report as aforesaid any such cases of disease that come under his professional care as aforesaid shall be punished, on conviction thereof in the police justice's court, by a penalty of \$20.

Sec. 11. It shall be the duty of every undertaker having notice of the death of any person within the city of Raleigh from smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, yellow fever, typhus fever, Asiatic cholera, or any other contagious disease dangerous to the general health of the community, or of the bringing of the dead body of any person who has died of any such disease into the city, to give immediate notice thereof to the sanitary inspector. And no undertaker shall retain or expose or assist in the retention or exposure of the dead body of any such person, except in a coffin or casket properly sealed; nor shall he allow any such body to be placed in any coffin or casket unless the body has been thoroughly disinfected and wrapped in a sheet saturated in a solution of corrosive sublimate (2 drams to a gallon of water) and the coffin or casket be immediately and permanently sealed; nor shall he assist in the public or church funeral of any such person. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, on conviction, be subject to a penalty of \$25. There shall not be a public or church funeral of any person who shall have died of any such contagious or infectious disease as smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, yellow fever, cholera, or typhus fever, nor shall the body of such person be carried into a church or other public building, nor shall it be lawful to invite or permit at such funeral any person whose attendance is not necessary or to whom there is danger of contagion thereby. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, on conviction, be subject to a penalty of \$25.

Sec. 12. Any person who shall knowingly sell or cause to be sold or otherwise dispose of any bed clothing or any other article which is infected with smallpox, membranous croup, measles, typhoid fever, typhus fever, yellow fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or cholera, whereby these diseases may be spread, or made liable to be spread or disseminated, shall, on conviction, be subject to a penalty of \$25.

Sec. 13. The board of health is authorized and empowered to order a fumigation of the premises where a case of scarlet fever or other contagious or infectious disease has occurred, and may place thereon a flag or other design of warning during the prevalence of said disease; and any person hindering or obstructing the execution of the order of said board, or who shall remove such flag or design without authority, shall be punished by a fine of \$25 or imprisoned 30 days. No person shall move his or her family from any dwelling place while a flag or card of warning is displayed thereon without permission from the superintendent of health, and any person violating this provision shall be subject to a penalty of \$25.

Sec. 14. The board of health of the city of Raleigh shall have full power and authority to send to a hospital or quarantine established or designated for the purpose any person within the city of Raleigh who may be sick with smallpox, epidemic cholera, yellow fever, scarlet fever, or other contagious or infectious disease, when in the judgment of said board of health such isolation is necessary for the protection of the public. Said board of health shall also have authority to subject all persons who may have been exposed to contagion or infection of the aforesaid diseases to such quarantine restraints and regulations as said board may deem necessary. Said board of health shall make suitable rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions aforesaid. Any person who shall hinder or obstruct any members of the board of health or any members of the police or sanitary force or other persons acting under the authority or by the direction of said board of health from removing to a hospital or quarantine any person whom they desire to remove or are so removing, or who shall in any way hinder or obstruct the proper officials in enforcing any of the provisions of this section, shall be arrested and taken before the police justice's court, and shall, on conviction, be subject to a penalty of \$25.

Sec. 15. Whenever any physician shall report any contagious or infectious disease which has been declared by the board of health to be subject to quarantine restraint, it shall be the duty of the sanitary inspector to at once quarantine the house where the disease is located by displaying to public view a warning card designating the



disease. This card shall remain until the physician who reported the case or other persons authorized by the board of health shall order it to be removed. Any person removing it without authority shall be liable to a penalty of \$10. It shall further be the duty of the sanitary inspector, when the physician having in charge such patient shall report such patient free from contagion and the house ready for disinfecting and fumigating, to see that such disinfecting and fumigating is done by the occupant of the house as will prevent the further spread of the disease. If any occupant of any house shall be unable financially or otherwise to comply with this provision, then it shall be done by the sanitary inspector, the city paying the expense of the same.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 24. No person or article liable to propagate a dangerous disease shall be brought within the limits of the city without the special permit and direction of the superintendent of health; and whenever it shall come to the knowledge of any person that such person or article has been brought within such limits he shall immediately give notice thereof to the said superintendent, together with the location of such person or article. No person shall, within the city limits, without a permit from the superintendent of health, carry, or remove from one building to any other, or from any vehicle or railroad car to any house, any person sick of any dangerous, contagious, or infectious disease; nor shall any person by the exposure of any individual sick from any dangerous, contagious, or infectious disease, or of the body of such person who died from such disease, or by any negligent act connected therewith, or in respect to the care or custody thereof, or by needless exposure of himself, cause or contribute to or promote the spread of disease from any such person or from any dead body. And it shall be the duty of the superintendent of health to order such separation and isolation or domestic quarantine of the sick from other persons not necessary as attendants, and also such special care and disinfection as shall be needed in order to prevent the spreading of such disease to others. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of \$25.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 41. Any person or persons filling the position of guard or guards at any place in the city where smallpox patients are confined who shall permit any person or persons to enter or leave the premises without the permission of the superintendent of health shall, on conviction, be subject to a penalty of \$10.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 51. The board of health of the city of Raleigh shall prepare a pamphlet setting forth the nature of consumption, typhoid, and scarlet fever, diphtheria, and smallpox, and the precautions to be taken for preventing their spread. The superintendent of the board of health shall cause the pamphlet to be printed in suitable form for distribution, at the expense of the city, and deposit same with the clerk of the board of health of the city.

SEC. 52. It shall be the duty of the attending physician to give immediate notice to the clerk of the board of health of any case of tuberculosis or consumption that shall come under the professional care of such physician, furnishing with the notice information as to the sex, color, and location of the residence of said patient, and the name of the owner of said premises; and any physician who shall fail to report as aforesaid any cases of such disease that come under his professional care as aforesaid shall, on conviction thereof in the police justice's court, be subject to a penalty of \$20.

SEC. 53. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the board of health, upon receiving notification from a physician of a person afflicted with consumption, to at once supply to such person, or to the husband or wife of such person, or to the parent of such person, a copy of the pamphlet prepared by the board of health in regard to that disease.

SEC. 54. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the board of health, upon receiving notification from a physician of a person who has tuberculosis or consumption, to notify at once the owner of the premises of the fact, giving the name of the person so

afflicted, and calling attention at the same time to section 55, chapter 20 of the city ordinances.

SEC. 55. It shall be the duty of the owner or agent of such owner of the premises upon which a tuberculous or consumptive person has resided to give immediate notice to the clerk of the board of health upon the vacation of the premises by said person from death or other cause, and any property owner or agent of such owner who fails or neglects to make such report shall, upon conviction in the police justice's court, be subject to a penalty of \$20.

SEC. 56. It shall be the duty of the city sanitary officer upon being informed of the vacation of premises by a tuberculous or consumptive person, to at once see that every room of the residence is thoroughly disinfected and fumigated by such tuberculous or consumptive person or his family, as will prevent the further spread of the disease. If such tuberculous or consumptive person, or his family, shall be unable financially or otherwise to comply with the provisions of this section, then it shall be done by the sanitary inspector, the city paying the expense of the same.

SEC. 57. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the board of health to record in the book, at once, kept by him, the record of contagious diseases, upon receiving information, the name, sex, color, and place of residence of every tuberculous or consumptive person reported to him by a physician, together with the name of the owner of the premises. It shall also be his duty to record in the same manner, and in the same book, the date upon which every house reported as containing a tuberculous or consumptive person was vacated by said person, and the date upon which said house was disinfected under the direction of said sanitary officer.

SEC. 58. It shall be the duty of the city sanitary officer to supply at once, and afterwards from time to time, to such tuberculous or consumptive persons as are indigent, the necessary disinfectants and spittoons prescribed by the board of health, during the continuation of the disease.

SEC. 59. It shall be the duty of the city sanitary officer to visit such tuberculous or consumptive persons as are indigent, whenever he shall be so directed by the city physician, for the purpose of furnishing disinfectants, showing the proper methods for using such disinfectants, and explaining the same not only to the other members of the household, but to the person afflicted.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 65. That in all cases of smallpox and other infectious or contagious diseases the sanitary inspector shall quarantine such diseased persons. The mayor shall have full power to supervise and enforce such quarantine. In all cases where deemed advisable by the sanitary inspector and approved by the city physician such persons shall be removed to the city pesthouse and there detained until discharged by the city physician.

#### **Buildings—Dangerous or Insanitary—Abatement of Nuisances. (Chap. XX, Ord. July 19, 1912.)**

SEC. 16. Every hotel, lodging house, tenement house, workshop, or other building where several persons are employed, factory, school, church, theater, and public buildings shall be open to the inspection of the board of health or to any member thereof. Every owner, lessee, tenant, occupant, or person in charge or having care of any such building, who shall have any knowledge or information of any defects therein whereby any avoidable peril may come or happen to any person being properly in such building, or having any knowledge or information of anything prejudicial to life or detrimental to health, or of any nuisance or of anything likely to become such in or about such building or the premises thereof shall promptly give notice of the same to the board of health, and in such notice as fully as possible describe the locality. The remedy in respect to such building or its premises, or the repairs and improvements thereof, or the abatement of any nuisance which the board of health may at any time

order or direct, shall be at once provided by the person or persons who shall own or have charge of or be responsible for the premises described in the order or direction of the board of health. Any person violating the provisions of this section or refusing or failing to abate such nuisance after being notified so to do shall be subject to a penalty of \$10 for each offense.

SEC. 17. Every person who shall willfully violate or refuse to obey any order or regulation made and published by the said board of health shall, upon conviction, be subject to a penalty of \$10 or imprisoned 10 days. And in case of noncompliance with any order or regulation which shall have been served or posted, the board of health or its servants or employees may lawfully enter upon any premises to which such order or regulation relates and suppress or remove the nuisance or other things in the judgment of said board detrimental to the public health, mentioned in such order or regulation, and any other nuisance or thing of the description aforesaid found there existing; and the expense thereof shall be paid by the occupants or any or all of the occupants of said premises or by the person or persons who have caused or maintained the nuisance or other thing of the description aforesaid.

SEC. 18. Every person who shall create, cause, or contribute to whatever is dangerous to life or health, or shall maintain any building, erection, or cellar that is overcrowded or not provided with adequate means of ingress or egress, or is not sufficiently supported, ventilated, sewered, drained, cleaned, or lighted, and who shall keep or permit anything that renders the air or food and water unwholesome shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a penalty of \$50.

**Nuisances—Decayed or Offensive Matter, Hides, Stagnant Water, Dead Animals, etc. (Chap. XX, Ord. July 19, 1912.)**

SEC. 19. No house offal, dead animals, or refuse of any kind shall be thrown upon the streets or left exposed by any person; and no butcher, fishmonger, huckster, or vender of merchandise of any kind shall leave any refuse upon the streets or uncovered by earth upon the lots of this city; and all putrid or decaying animal or vegetable matter must be removed from all cellars and outbuildings at least once in every 48 hours during the months of May, June, July, August, and September, and at least once in each week during the other months of the year. Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction before the police justice, be subject to a penalty of \$20 for each offense.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 39. Any owner or occupant of any lot who shall suffer to remain on his or her lot any decayed flesh, vegetables, grass, or weeds, or any other thing which may annoy his or her neighbors or tend to affect injuriously the health of any citizen, shall be required to remove or remedy the same within 6 hours, and on failure to so remove or remedy the same within 6 hours, if it can be done, on conviction, shall be subject to a penalty of \$10 per day for every day the same shall so remain, or be imprisoned for 30 days; and if it be adjudged by the board of health to be a nuisance, the sanitary inspector shall abate the same, and the offender shall pay the cost of such abatement.

SEC. 40. No persons shall keep hides, dried or green, filthy rags, bones, or guano, or anything else that may be adjudged a nuisance, to the annoyance of any citizen or the detriment of the public health, within 300 yards of the dwelling or business house of any citizen of the city; and any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall, on conviction, be subject to a penalty of \$10: *Provided, however,* that dry hides, thoroughly cured and odorless, may be kept for sale in the city adjoining business houses; and that green hides, after being thoroughly salted outside the city limits, may also be kept, if not offensive, in the city for sale and in houses adjoining business houses, during the months of November, December, January, February, and March. Any person or persons who shall throw or place on any street, alley, or on the lot of another any

decayed flesh or vegetables, or other offensive matter calculated to annoy the citizens of the neighborhood or endanger their health, shall, on conviction, be subject to a penalty of \$10.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 44. No person shall be allowed to erect or maintain any drain from his or her premises for the purpose of conveying or to carry off any water that has been used, or other fluids or soapuds or dyestuffs or liquid manures, whether from privies or otherwise, into any sidewalk, street, or gutter or lot within the limits of the city of Raleigh. Any person conveying or allowing to be conveyed any such fluids contrary to the provisions of this ordinance shall, on conviction, be subject to a penalty of \$10.

SEC. 45. That no person or corporation shall be allowed to erect, dig, maintain, or use any cesspool, dry well, cistern, or other receptacle, by whatever name called, to receive human excrement, whether from a sewer or otherwise, in the city, or within one-half mile thereof. Nor shall any person or persons or corporation be suffered to convey or to have conveyed from his, her, or their premises into any gutter, road, or ground within one-half mile of the city limits any urine or human excrement. Any person, persons, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of \$50 for each offense.

SEC. 46. No tanyard or slaughterhouse shall be established within the limits of the city or within 1 mile thereof. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of \$50.

SEC. 47. Stagnant water in cellars and other places shall be removed on notice from the sanitary inspector to the person so offending. Every person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of \$5 for every such offense.

SEC. 48. That it shall be the duty of every occupant of a lot in the city or the owner of any cattle or stock in said city to remove from the city limits any dead animals or other nuisances belonging to the owner or upon his premises, at least one-half mile from the bounds thereof and 200 yards from any public road, and to bury same under the direction of the sanitary inspector of said city, at his or her own expense. That it shall be the duty of every occupant of a lot in the city, or owner of any cattle or stock in said city to report to the sanitary inspector any dead animal or other nuisance belonging to the owner and upon his premises and to obtain a permit from the said sanitary inspector for the removal and burial of same. For the failure to comply with these ordinances he shall be subject to a penalty of \$25.

#### **Foodstuffs—Disposal of Unwholesome—Meat, Milk and Milk Products, Fish, etc. (Chap. XX, Ord. July 19, 1912.)**

SEC. 20. It shall be the duty of the sanitary inspector to condemn and require to be sent out of the city by the owner or party in possession thereof, under the direction of the mayor, as garbage, all decayed or stale melons, fruits, and vegetables, and all unsound, tainted, offensive, or unwholesome meats, fish, poultry, game, or other articles of food kept or stored in any box or refrigerator, held or offered for sale at any of the fruit stands, stores, or markets in said city, or offered for sale from any car on any of the railroad tracks in said city. That any merchant, trader, dealer, or other person who shall refuse to allow the inspector aforesaid opportunity to inspect their stocks of melons, fruits, vegetables, and meats, fish, poultry, game, or foodstuffs of any kind; or who shall, when any of said stock is condemned, refuse to move it from the city as garbage, shall, on conviction in the police justice's court, be subject to a penalty of \$25. Any merchant, marketman, fruit-stand keeper, or other trader or dealer who shall sell or offer for sale as food any stale or decayed melons, fruits, or vegetables, or who shall sell or offer for sale as food any spoiled or decayed meats or fish or other article of food, shall be punished, on conviction in the police justice's court, by a penalty of \$25.

SEC. 21. No animals that died by disease or accident, no carcass of any calf, pig, or lamb which, at the time of being killed, was less than 6 weeks old, and no meat therefrom, nor any animal, nor meat therefrom, killed while feverish, bruised, disabled, injured with broken limbs or otherwise, heavy with young, jaded or fatigued from long driving or shipping, or killed or kept in same building or in so close proximity with fumes or gas of diseased or other spoilt meats or dead carcasses as to be contaminated therefrom or rendered unwholesome or unhealthy thereby, or hauled in same vehicle or manipulated with tools used on diseased or other dead carcasses as aforesaid, or dressed or kept in any building wherein animals or parts of animals dead from injury or disease are stored, kept, or rendered, or wherein decomposed, putrid, or offensive meats of any kind are kept, or within 100 feet of any building wherein animals dead as aforesaid, or other unsound meats, are stored, kept, or rendered or dressed, or kept in any house or upon premises which are not clean and which are not maintained in a pure and wholesome condition by necessary disinfection, flushing, washing, scalding, and lime-washing, and removal therefrom of all accumulations of filth and of all decomposing and offensive matters, shall be brought into the city, or sold in the city, or held or offered for sale as food therein. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, on conviction, be subject to a penalty of \$25.

SEC. 22. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale within the limits of the city any impure, adulterated, or unwholesome milk, buttermilk, skimmed milk or cream, or to sell or offer for sale as pure milk, buttermilk, skimmed milk or cream, any milk, buttermilk, skimmed milk or cream to which water or any other substance shall have been added which in effect injures its quality or lessens its value; or to sell or offer for sale the milk, buttermilk, skimmed milk or cream from any cow that may be sick, diseased, or suffering from any bodily condition or disorder liable to render her milk, buttermilk, skimmed milk or cream unfit or unsafe to be used as food; or the milk, buttermilk, skimmed milk or cream obtained from a cow kept in a filthy or unventilated stable or building, or in an offensive, filthy lot, pen or shed, or that may be fed upon food or allowed to drink any liquid which may so affect the milk, buttermilk, skimmed milk or cream that consumers would be exposed to the risk of sickness or disease therefrom. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction in the police justice's court, be subject to a penalty of \$25.

SEC. 23. No person or corporation shall sell or offer for sale fresh fish within the limits of the city of Raleigh, except under the following rules and regulations:

(1) Every such person or corporation shall register in a book provided for that purpose by the clerk of board of health of the city, giving name and place of business, due notice of any change of which shall be given to said clerk.

(2) They shall obtain a license to conduct such business, to be issued by the city clerk, and they shall display at their place of business or office, in a conspicuous place, a sign with the registered name and the words, "Registered and licensed fish dealer."

(3) They shall operate such business in a cleanly manner, and shall have a zinc-lined ice-box and counter, the counter and ice-box to have drain pipe connected with the city sewer, which shall be approved by the inspector of plumbing and sewers.

Any person violating this ordinance shall be subject to a penalty of \$25.

---

**ADDITIONAL COPIES** of this publication  
 may be procured from the **SUPERINTEND-  
 ENT OF DOCUMENTS, Government Printing  
 Office, Washington, D. C.,** at 5 cents per copy  
 Subscription price, per year : : : : \$2

---